The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 132. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

THE SUPERFLUOUS MAN.

It is ascertained by inspection of the register of many countries that the uniform proportion of male to female births is as 21 to 20; accordingly, in respect to marriage every twenty-first man is naturally superfluous.—*Smith's Treatise on Population*

I long have been puzzled to guess,
And so I have frequently said,
What the reason could really be
That I never have happened to wed;
But now it is perfectly clear
I am under a natural ban;
The girls are already assigned—
And I'm a superfluous man!

These clever statistical chaps
Declare the numerical run
Of woman and man in the world,
Is twenty to twenty-and-one;
And hence in the pairing, you see,
Since wooing and wedding began,
For every connubial score,
They've got a superfluous man!

By twenties and twenties they go,
And giddily rush to their fate,
For none of the number, of course,
Can fail of a conjugal mate;
But while they are yeilding in scores
To nature's inflexible plan,
There's never a woman for me—
Far I'm a superfluous man!

It isn't that I am a churl,
To solitude over-inclined;
It isn't that I am at fault
In morals, or manner, or mind;
Then what is the reason, you ask,
I am still with the bachelor clan?
I was merely numbered amiss—
And I'm a superfluous man.

It isn't that I am in want
Of personal beauty or grace,
For many a man with a wife
Is uglier far in the face;
Indeed, among elegant men
I fancy myself in the van.
But what is the value of that,
When I'm a superfluous man?

Although I am fond of the girls
For aught I could ever discern.
The tender emotion I feel
Is one that they never return;
'Tis idle to quarrel with fate,
For struggle as hard as I can,
They're mated already, you know—
And I'm a superfluous man!

No wonder I grumble at times,
With women so pretty and plenty,
To know that I never was born
To figure as one of the twenty;
But yet, when the average lot
With critical vision I scan,
I think it may be for the best
That I am a superfluous man.

Albert Edward Courting Alexandra.

Mr. George Roy, of Glasgow, Scotland, was invited by the citizens to address them, on the celebration of the late royal marriage, in the City Hall, when he gave a history of the courtship. The speaker said:

It is now some years since the lovely Danish maiden, while on a friendly visit to the British Court, strayed at leisure through the verdant glades of Windsor, the home of the boy prince.

"'Twas in the prime of summer time,"

and nature wore her gayest dress; the gentle zephyrs softly whispered through the stately ancient oaks, the streamlets softly murmured, the air was laden with the fragrant breath of flowers, while the soaring lark, far in the brilliant blue, was pouring down its flood of song, which, in the strange maiden's ear, ran, "Glory, glory, glory."

On went the maiden; she was silently perusing over a little well-thumbed volume; she was thinking only of the children of the poet, nor ever dreamed but she was quite alone, when Albert Edward stood before her.

"You are reading," said the prince.

"Yes," said the princess, and closed the book.

"May I ask," said the prince, "who is the author so highly honored?"

"Shakspeare," said the royal maiden.

"And you are reading—?" said the prince.

"Guess," said Alexandra.

"Romeo and Juliet," said the prince.

"It is even so," said the princess.

"Take my arm, and lend me your Shakspeare." said the prince.

"With pleasure," said the lady.

On went the royal pair, often cheek to cheek, as they pointed out their favorite thoughts in the world's great bard.

"It is very strange," said the Prince, after many passages had been conned, "that you and I should so much agree in our tastes; almost every gem marked in your edition of the poet is likewise marked in mine."

"A proof" said the princess, "that we are kindred spirits."

"Yes," said Albert Edward, "a proof that we can both appreciate the true and beautiful."

"Did you ever observe," said the maiden, "that *beautiful* is a charming word to speak. No other word doth give such very sweet expression to the curves of the lips or the dimples of the cheeks."

"The thought was never mine before," said the Prince; "but if you will now pronounce, I will become an ardent student of the curves and dimples."

The princess stopped to pluck a single blade of grass; a shaded seat was now in view; Edward and the Danish maiden now were sitting side by side.

"I am glad," said the Prince, "that you so appreciate the world's first poet, Shakspeare. Know you the Scottish poet, the plowman bard?"

"I do," said the princess; "one of my tutors was a Scotsman, and I have often heard him sing Burns' songs."

"Do you remember," said the prince, "these lines, so beautifully expressive of the feelings of a lover in the absence of his idol:

"Yestreen, when to the trembling string,
The dance gaed roun' the lighted ha',
To thee my fancy took its wings;
I sat, but neither heard nor saw,
Though this war sair and that was braw,
An' you the toast o' a' the toon;
I sighed and said, amang them a',
Ye arena Mary Morrison."

"I remember them distinctly," said the lady.

"And thes?" said Albert Edward:

"How gaily bloomed the bonny birk,
How rich the hawthorn's blossom,
As underneath the fragrant shade
I clasped her to my bosom,
The golden hours on angl's wings
Stole o'er me and my dearie;
For dear to me as light and life
Was my sweet Highland Mary."

"I know them well," said the maiden, "but never saw half their beauties until now. You speak poetry with such matchless grace; if ever I become author, I will seek no higher honor than that you shall read my works, that all the world may learn how they should be read."

"Do you," said Edward, "remember any Scottish songs? I would like to hear how you catch the meaning of our northern bards."

"I can," answered the lady, "gratify your highness in this little matter, for while you were speaking those sweet lines of Burns, the exquisite charms of your voice recalled to me a very homely Scottish ditty; it is a description given by a country lass of her shepherd lover, but the lines might be spoken of a prince:

"My Patty is a lover gay,
His mind is never muddy, O,
His breath is sweet as new mown hay,
His face is fair and ruddy, O;
He's handsome, stately, middle size,
He's comely in his walking, O,
The glancing o' his een surprise,
And it's heaven to hear him talking, O."

"Beautiful!" said the prince; "I feel it heaven to hear you talking, and so you must speak on. Here, in Shakspeare, is a passage I should like to hear you read. It is a passage that you are not familiar with, for it bears no mark. It is one of the speeches spoken by Venus to Adonis; I think it very fine. Here, take the book, and give me that stanza in your best style."

"Come here and sit where never serpent hisses,
And, being set, I'll smother thee with kisses!
I will not cloy thee unto satiety;
But rather ravish thee amid their plenty,
Making thee red and white with fresh variety—
Ten kisses quick as one, one long as twenty."

"Bravo!" cried the prince.

The princess rose to depart.

"You would," said Albert Edward, "make a fortune in England by reading Shakspeare."

The maiden blushingly answerd "If your highness thinks so, why not engage me to be reader in the English Court. I am sure you could well afford to pay me."

"That," said the prince, "depends entirely upon the price you may put upon your transcending powers."

"Oh!" said the princess smiling, "I would not be very greedy. You might engage me to read for life for the modestest sum of, let me see a well, twenty-five shillings."

"Twenty-five shillings," said the prince, "You are quite too modest. Twenty-five shillings."

"Not a bit too modest," said the princess, stepping over the grass. "You know twenty-five shillings amount to something handsome. On reflection, you will find that it is an English sovereign and an English crown."

On went the royal maiden; she was scarlet with blushes; a tear was on her cheek; she wished she could recall her words; she thought she had been too bold; but Albert Edward stood transfixed; the little god had lodged a thousand arrows in his heart. For many days and nights he might have sung:

"When I sleep I dream,
When I wake I'm weary,
Rest I can get nane,
For thinking of my dearie."

The Danish sea kings had hooked Brittania. So dawned the love that yields us this royal marriage. No doubt royal robes and queenly jewels will give the princess pleasure, but then the humble cottage maiden is just as happy as when

"The wives cam ben wi' muckle frase,
And wished the lassie happy days."

HUMOROUS.

Taking Up a Collection.

Rarely have we heard a better story, or a better told story, than this, from a reverend gentleman in Missouri.

The life of a preacher in a new country, from a secular point of view, is hardly as smooth and free from difficulty as a position in more cultivated and populous communities usually appears to be. The people are thinly scattered here and there, engaged in different pursuits, though chiefly agricultural. Being collected from all parts of the older States, and gathered from every class of society, meet upon the same common ground, uyon terms of easy familiarity, and restrained by no irksome conventionalities. People in a new country generally have a pretty hard time of it. They live a sort of "rough and tumble" life, wearing out their best efforts in a struggle for existence. Under these circumstances the material sometimes absorbs completely the spiritual; and the people not unfrequently "get so far behind" with the preacher they have to be powerfully "stirred up" from the pulpit.

On one occasion we had a visit from the presiding elder of our district, at one of our quarterly meetings. We had not paid our preacher "ary dime," as the boys say, and we expected a scorcher from the elder.

Well, we were uot disappointed. He preached us a moving discourse from the text "*Owe no man anything.*" At the close of the sermon he came at once to the subject in hand.

"Brethren," said he, "have you paid Brother ——anything this year? Nothing at all, I understand. Well, now, your preacher can't live on air, and you must pay up—pay up, that's the idea. He needs twenty-five dollars now, and must have it! Steward, we'll take up a collection now."

Here some of the audience near the door began to slide out.

"Don't run! don't run!" exclaimed the elder. "Steward, lock that door, and fetch me the key!" he continued, coming down out of the pulpit and taking his seat by the stand table in front.

The steward locked the door, and then deposited the key on the table by the side of the elder.

"Now, steward," said he, "go round with your hat. I must have twenty-five dollars out of this crowd before one of you leaves the house."

Here was "fix." The congregation were all aback. The old folks looked astonished; the young folks tittered. The steward gravely proceeded in the discharge of his official duties.

The hat was passed aronnd and at length deposited on the elder's table. The elder poured "the funds" on the table, and counted the amount.

"Three dollars and a half! A slow start, brethren! Go round again, steward. We must pull up a heap stronger than that!"

Around went the steward with his hat again, and finally pulled up at the elder's stand.

"Nine dollars and three quarters. Not enough yet, Go round again, steward."

Around goes the steward a third time.

"Twenty dollars and a half! Mighty slow, brethren! 'Fraid your dinners will all get cold before you get home to eat them! Go round again, Steward!"

By this time the audience began to be fidgety. They evidently thought the joke was getting to be serious. But the elder was relentless. Again and again circulated the indefatigable hat, and slowly, but surely, the pile on the table swelled towards the requisite amount.

"Twenty-four dollars and a haif. Only lack half a dollar. Go round again, Steward!"

Just then there was a tap on the window from the outside, a hand thrust in holding half a dollar between a thumb and finger, and a young fellow outside exclaimed:

"Here, parson, here's your money. Let my gal out o' there! I am tired of waiting for her."

It was "the last hair that broke the camel's back;" and the preacher could exclaim, in the language of Ike Turtle, "This 'ere meetin's done."

THE MALDEN MURDER.—The detection of this criminal was brought about in this wise: After looking in almost every quarter, and finding no tangible evidence against any party, the fact that during the tremendious excitement in Malden and vicinity, Green had manifested no feeling whatever in regard to the matter—never engaging in any conversation about the murder, or attending any meeting of citizens or other gatherings where the subject was discussed, or making any inquiries relative thereto, caused suspicion to be attached to him, not only by the detectives, Heath and Jones, but by some half dozen citizens of Malden, and in consequence the police of Boston have been vigilently watching his every movement for several weeks. Not only detectives have been employed, but some of his most intimate friends have been engaged in the ferriting out of evidences against him. Individuals, under the direction of the police, have been with Green when he made purchases, and have offered to loan him money which had been marked; but so circumspect were his actions that he invariably refused the proffered loans. Singular as it may appear, Green never dreamed that he was suspected of the murder. The investigation was followed up progressively in the manner described, and in a few days it was ascertained that Green paid a debt of $700, which had been due about two years, and that the money paid by him was nearly all in bills on the Malden Bank. This was unquestionable proof against him. But more was to come. It was also ascertained that since the murder, Green has paid sundry debts of $20 and under principally in Malden Bank bills. In addition to the facts already given, it may be stated that a package containing about $3,000, chiefly in Malden Bank bills, was found under the floor of the engine-house, in the same condition in which it was stolen from the Bank. It had not been opened, and upon the wrapper are figures made by young Converse, which can be icentified. Besides the Malden money in the package there was $100 bill on the Exchange Bank of this city—a fact which was known to the Cashier of the Malden Bank. The detectives had been expecting that Green would pay out this bill, but it appears he had no knowledge of the contents of the package other than he could learn by the outside figures, and consequently used toher money, as has been stated. On Mrnday, Green, who when arrested the previous night was so cool and unconcerned with regard to the crime he had committed and the consequences, gave evidence that he feels his desperate position, and adequately measures the awful deed he had committed. He can no longer sustain the apparent calmness that marked his conduct when first arrested, and plentiful floods of tears now indicate the terrible strain upon his nerves, caused by his detection and exposure. Green avers that his sole object in taking the life of young Converse, with whom he was well acquainted, and whom he highly esteemed, was to get possession of money to pay off debts which were a source of trouble to him. An autopsy of the head of the murdered man, made since the funeral disclosed two pistol balls, which fact corroborates the statement of Green, that he shot the deceased twice, and at the same time accounts for finding the trace of the fourth bullet in the bankingroom where the murder was committed.

THE BILL to rebuild the President's stables, appropriating twelve thousand dollars for that purpose, passed the National House of Representatives on Thursday.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

Speak thou the truth. Let others fence
And trim thy words for pay;
In pleasant sunshine of pretence
Let others bask their day.

Guard thou the fact; tho' clouds of night,
Down on thy watch-tower stoop;
Though thou should'st see thy heart's delight
Borne from thee by this swoop.

Face thou the wind. Thou safer seem
In shelter to abide,
We were not made to sit and dream;
The safe must first be tried.

Where God hath set His thorns about,
Cry not, "The way is plain;"
His path within for those without
Is paved with toil and pain.

One fragment of His blessed work;
Into thy spirit burned,
Is better than the whole, half heard,
And by thine interests turned.

Show thou the light. If conscience gleam,
Set not the bushel down;
The smallest spark may send its beam
O'er hamlet, tower and town.

Woe, woe to him on safety bent,
Who creeps from age to youth;
Failing to grasp his life's intent,
Because he fears the truth.

Be true to every inmost thought,
And, as thy thought, thy speech;
What thou has not by suffering bought
Presume thou not to teach.

Hold on, hold on—thou hast the rock:
The foes are on the sand;
The first world-tempest's ruthless shock
Shatters their shifting strand

While each wild gust the mist shall clear
We now see darkly through,
And justified at last appear
The true, in him that's true.

IN the long watches of the winter night, when one has awoke from some evil dream, and lies sleepless and terrified with the solemn pall of darkness around one—on one of those deadly still, dark nights, when the window only shows a murky patch of positive gloom in contrast with the nothingness of the walls; when the howling of a tempest round chimney and roof would be welcomed as a boisterous companion—in such still, dead times only, lying as in the silence of the tomb, one realizes that some day we shall lie in that bed and not think at all; that the time will soon come when we must die.

Our preachers remind us of this often enough, but we cannot realize it in a pew in broad daylight. You must wake in the middle of the night to do that, and face the thought like a man, that it will come, and come to ninety-nine in a hundred of us, not in a maddening clatter of musketry as the day is won; or carrying a line to a stranded ship, or in such like glorious times, when the soal is in mastery over the body, but in bed, by slow degrees. It is in darkness and silence only that we realize this; and then let us hope that we humbly remember that death has been conquered for us, and that in spite of our unworthiness we may defy him.—*Henry Kingsley's "Ravenshoe."*

THOUGHTS.—Consider whence thou comest, whither thou goest, and before whom thou art to stand. Study well; speak little; do much; receive all men with a cheerful countenance. Cast not stones into the well which has quenched your thirst. No man is so destitute as the ignorant man. Rank does not dignify the man; it is the man who dignifies rank. A man may be known by three things; by his conduct in money matters; by his behavior at table; by his demeanor when angry. Accustom thy tongue to say, I know nothing. Consider three things when tempted to sin: There is an eye that sees thee; there is an ear that hears thee; all thine actions are recorded in a book. Pass not judgment on thy fellow till thou hast been in the same predicament; say not of matters that are incomprehensible, that thou canst comprehend them; neither say, when I shall have leisure I will study, lest thou may never have leisure.

WASHINGTON IRVING, in the following beautiful paragraph, described his own feelings and experience: "The love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. It has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle recollection, when the sudden anguish and the convulsed agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness—who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaity, or spread a deep sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No; there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the living."

Loss of the Gunboat Underwriter.

The following particulars of the capture of the gunboat Uuderwriter, on the Neuse river, is from the pen of one who was there at the time, and they will be found of interest. He writes:

The night has passed without a general attack, but not without a bold achievement by the enemy, alike humiliating to us as creditable to them. The gunboat Underwriter had passed up the Neuse River near Fort Stephenson, throwing out her anchors and placing all her guns on the port side, to be in readiness for any service in case of an attack on the town. She was in command of Captain Jacob Westervelt, and had a crew of about forty, all told. About one o'clock at night, a part of General Palmer's Staff went up in a small boat to the Underwriter to get her gig, and some of the crew with it, to make a reconnoissance up the river. Not long afterward the sentinel saw some boats approaching, and hailing them, received no reply. He immediately fired his signal, and the crew, who were all sleeping, sprung to their posts; but, before they could bring their guns to bear, the rebels were boarding the vessel.

They came up the starboard side, from which the guns had been moved, as before stated. A hand-to-hand contest ensued, but the enemy, numbering 200, overpowered the crew, and they had to cry for quarter. Their stealthy foes could not have it, however, quite their own way. Fort Stephenson sent one shell through their boat, and another exploded on deck, setting their boat on fire. The attacking party, with their prisoners, poured into the small boats in such haste that fifteen of the boats crew, and some of the captors, a sergeant, got into our boat. This fact soon became known among them, and the boat landed near Fort Stephenson, making the captain a captive. Thus, under the shadow of the guns of the fort, and within sight of the guards on the breastworks, a gunboat is wrested from us and must be destroyed. Certainly a handsome thing for the rebs, but bad for us.

All the officers, except Engineer Allen, are missing. The captain is a prisoner. Besides those escaping in the boat are a few seamen, whose names I have been able to secure: Thomas Rink, Samuel C. Bates, R. E. Davis, John Simons and D. Lawrence. All others are missing.

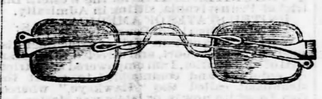
The loss of this gun-boat caused more anxiety than anything which had thus far taken place, and our little town became the scene of much excitement and intense activity. Everything else was lost sight of but the defence of the place. The fear that we had here but a small force, that our railroad communication with Beaufort could be easily severed, and thus all our supplies and reinforcements be compelled to come by one source, the shallow sound, and the shore, reports of some 20,000 or 30,000 rebels being around us, seemed to justify some concern. The enemy were drawing around us slowly, and about 8 o'clock they cut the telegraph and railroad communication with Morehead City, at a point called Newport, about twenty miles southeast of us. There was a small fortification there to protect the railroad, garrisoned by Company D, 2d Massachusetts Artillery. The enemy soon got possession; the guns had been spiked, however, and whether the company are prisoners, or have retreated to Morehead, is not yet known. Thus, night closed in upon us, completely invested.

As the mail closes at two o'clock, I am obliged to send this communication unfinished. I am glad to state, for the relief of our friends at the north, that the rebels are beating a hasty retreat, and we all breathe very freely.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



AND MANUFACTURER OF

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,

DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,

SACCHAROMETERS, &c

IMPORTER OF

FINE FIELD GLASSES,

TELESCOPES, &c.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.

No. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
I will remove my place of business to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of Optical Goods, and a large supply of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
fe10 39 FIFTH street.

UPHOLSTERY.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.
Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc29:6m

CHRIST. LAPPE,
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
se28:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
le8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
de19:6m

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S
LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth str
(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
oc21:y PITTSBURGH. PA.

WINE PRESSES.—We have for sale two of HICKOK'S CIDER and WINE MILLS. The only mill that properly grinds grapes. J. KNOX,
ja9 No. 29 Fifth street.

WALL PAPER;
WINDOW SHADES;
TABLE OIL CLOTHS:
The latest designs and elegant paterns of all kinds and qualities of Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths, have just arrived and are sold at the lowest eastern prices, at the new Wall Paper and Fancy Goods House of
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
ja20 No. 164 Smithfield street.

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his
MUSIC SCHOOL,
At his rooms, corner of WOOD and FIFTH streets, third story, THIS DAY.
Engagements for the GREAT WESTERN BAND will be properly attended to.
GEORGE TEORGE,
oc19 Leader of Great Western Band

BOOKS FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.
We have for sale, at Publishers' prices, a large assortment of Books, on Agricultural and Horticultural subjects, embracing,
Young's Farmers' Manual;
Shepherds' Own Book;
American Farm Book;
Sorgho and Imphee;
Stewart on the Stable;
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor;
Morgan Horses;
Farm Drainage;
Youatt and Martin on Cattle;
Johnson's Essays on Manners;
American Poultry Yard;
Thomas' Farm Implements;
Munn's Practical Lance Drainer;
Rural Architecture;
Dog and Gun;
Barry's Fruit Garden;
Bridgeman's Young Gardeners' Assistant;
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist;
Buist's Flower Garden;
Family Kitchen Garden;
Fields' Pear Culture;
Pardee's Strawberry Culture;
Florists' Guide;
Coles' American Fruit Book;
How to Build and Ventilate Hot Houses;
Ladies' Flower Gardener, &c., &c.
J. KNOX,
jan16 No. 29 Fifth street.

GRAPES.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE THE following varieties of GRAPES:
HERBEMONT,
DIANA,
CATAWBA and
ISABELLA.
DELAWARE,
J. KNOX,
dc24 No. 2 Fifth street.

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
No connection with any other house. [dec3:6m

REMOVED.—On MONDAY the 21st inst. the office of the
"EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS CO.,"
Will be removed to No. 410 PENN street, where calls for Omnibuses or Carriages may be left for all trains going East or West.
se8:tf JAMES DAIN &

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GENEVA.
WATCHES
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER and STEEL
SPECTACLES.
FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*
Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
JEWELRY and SILVER WARE
MADE TO ORDER.
Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. dec9

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42 FIFTH Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.
JAMES P. TANNER,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city. Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.
All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.
Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
SHEETINGS,
COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

DENTISTRY.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 278 Penn street.
Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather.
A FULL SET OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT,
del4 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!
FULL SETS ONLY $10.
Best Vulcanite Gum Teeth.
No. 47½ East side of the Diamond, Allegheny city,
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
Branch Dental Office.
Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxyd Gas, the most pleasant and safest process yet discovered. Teeth filled from 25 cents to $1, and all other operations of the profession at lower charges than any where else.
Dr. JOS. T. HARPER, an experienced Dentist, has charge of the office.
All operations warranted satisfactory. ja8

LAMPS.

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS,
AND DEALERS IN
Carbon Oils, Benzine, &c.
164 Wood street, near Sixth.
dec8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 43 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c, in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 68 Smithfield, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. [se2:1y

FINE BRANDY.—25 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by ja5] MILLER & RICKETSON.

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.
Call soon and remember the place
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 WATER street,
se17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
PROPRIETOR.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
Superintendent at Foundry.
MANUFACTURES
Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling-mill Castings generally.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads,
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry." se24

IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.
ANDREW KLOMAN,
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr., } General Partners.
THOS. N. MILLER, Special Partner. [se30:tf

WM. G. PRICE,
BERLIN FOUNDRY,
COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.
Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.
se7:1y

ALDERMEN.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT.
se9

ANDREW HUMBERT,
ALDERMAN
AND
POLICE MAGISTRATE,
No. 77 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Indentures, Liens, and Articles of Agreement, accurately executed. se7

COOPERS.

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. nov8:6m

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.
Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.
All orders addressed to Box 390, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no2:6m

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
AS CHEAP AS EVER.
In order to make room for new goods, I will continue to sell the balance of my stock at old prices till March 1st. Call and see.
JOS. R. HUGHES,
ja12 107 Market street.

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, of which I now offer a stock not excelled in quality or quantity in the city, to dealers and housekeepers, at the lowest prices. Call and see at No. 107 Market street, near 5th.
fe2 JOS. R. HUGHES.

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.
200,000 APPLE TREES,
Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:1f Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

MILITARY AND EXEMPTION CLAIMS.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY HORSES killed or lost in the service, and SUBSISTENCE. Also, for EXEMPTION from the draft, attended to promptly. PATENTS and PASSPORTS procured.
dec6

WOMAN'S FRIEND, DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
R. G. & J. H. SAWYER,
no12 No. 69 Wood street.

OILS.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS OF FINE CARBON OIL,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
WAREHOUSE: No. 92 THIRD street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL;
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL."
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED BURNING COAL
AND
CARBON OIL;
Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.
Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,
PITTSBURGH. PA.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secret'y.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Petroleum and Its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [sell:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,
Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,
Commission Merchants.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

Outside Reading Matter.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PAGE.—Poetry, The Superfluous Man—Be Just and Fear not—Albert Edward Courting Alexandra—Taking up a Collection—Loss of the Gunboat Underwriter—The Malden Murder—Agricultural, &c.

FOURTH PAGE—Finance and Trade—Money and Stock Markets—General Markets of the principal Commercial Cities—Marine Affairs—River Matters—Imports, &c.

COL. COULTER'S Eleventh Regiment Pa. Volunteers will reach Greensburg to-day at 12 M.

MR. DICKERSON, who built the machinery of the U. S. steamer Pensacola, was before the Naval Committee on Thursday.

THE Seventy-seventh Pa. Regiment left Cincinnati yesterday, at 10 o'clock, for Harrisburg.

WAR COMMITTEE.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War will soon go to New York, to investigate the Government ice contracts.

THE WHISKY BILL.—The U. S. House of Representatives, on Thursday, agreed to the Senate amendments to the Whisky bill, among others striking off all tax on whisky on hand.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.—Late advices from Washington give us the gratifying assurance that the long discussed enrollment bill will be passed within a short time.

ANTI-SLAVERY.—The recent anti-slavery articles in the New York *Herald* and *World*, have created a great commotion among the Democrats there, and a quarrel is going on between the Progressive and Peace Democrats.

THE INDIAN BRIGADE.—A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says a large meeting of loyal citizens and soldiers was held there last night, to welcome Gen. Curtis. Fears are entertained for the safety of the Indian brigade, which had been moved south from Fort Gibson to North Fork, a town on the Canadian river. They were fighting a largely superior force, under Stanwaite, at last accounts.

CAPTURE OF CAMPREY, MEXICO.—The capture of Camprey raises the blockade there. By the articles of capitulation all goods and property passes over to the French commander, and the city is picketed and occupied by the French marines. Personal liberty and security, without destruction, are guaranteed by the French to all citizens. Persons who wish to leave the city will be safely conducted out of the State by French troops.

MARQUIS DE MONTHOLM IN MEXICO.—The latest accounts from Mexico, state that the Marquis de Montholm, the French minister, had arrived at the city of Mexico. Baron Maigre, the French Commanding General in the city of Mexico, addressed a litter to the Arch Bishop, complaining that incendiary proclamations had been circulated to inflame the populace against the army of occupation. The Baron urges the Arch Bishop to use his influence to counteract these incendiary proclamations.

MANIFESTO OF GEN. ALMONTE.—The Mexican *Gaceta Official* publishes the manifesto of Gen. Almonte, dated January 2d, 1864, in favor of the regency, and announcing his intention to suspend from the exercise of their functions all those magistrates of the supreme tribunal who refuse to give in their adhesion to the interventionists. He concludes by saying that the Mexican nation was on the verge of utter national ruin, from which it could only be saved by the strong hand of the Emperor Napoleon.

FORMIDABLE FLEET.—The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says the largest and most formidable fleet yet seen on the Mississippi river, is now being fitted out by Admiral PORTER. The greatest activity prevails at all the naval depots and yards on the Ohio and Mississippi, the workmen being employed day and night, to have the vessels ready at the appointed time. The fleet will probably rendezvous at Cairo and Memphis. The same correspondent thinks SHERMAN'S expedition into Mississippi is to flank JOHNSON'S and HARDEE'S forces in Alabama and Georgia, rather than attack Mobile.

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON.—In Boston, on the 10th inst., a large company assembled at the United States Hotel, on invitation of Col. Goodrich, to meet Col. Taylor, of East Tennessee. Speeches were made by Mr. Taylor and others, including George Thompson. The latter thanked God that he had lived to see the noble position America had taken, and hoped in a few days to have an opportunity to speak more fully on the state of feeling in England in relation to our great struggle. Mr. Thompson made an eloquent allusion to Washington, as the founder of American Independence, and to Abraham Lincoln, as the founder of American Liberty. His address was enthusiastically applauded.

KANSAS SENATORSHIP.—At a meeting of the Union League on Tuesday night, resolutions were adopted denouncing an election of United States Senator by the present Legislature as an infamous fraud upon the people and a disgrace to the State of Kansas, and expelling all members of the Legislature belonging to the League who voted for a joint resolution to go into an election. A meeting of the citizens is called for to-night to take action on this matter, and similar meetings are to be held throughout the State. There was no candidate against Carney. There were thirty-one votes cast, but all were blank or against fraud. The minority and a portion of the the State officers issued a protest against the election.

The Present.

There is nothing in the past to discourage, as we believe there is nothing in the future to alarm, the true friends of the Republic. Unity of action is alone necessary for the present. Dissensions weaken any cause however true minded and faithful the contestants may be. A bundle of sticks and the fable ought to teach us wisdom. The loyal men of the country must form a compact body, that no *ingenuity* or strength of opposition can break. If the Government, in self defense, wants men, let *men* (and in this crisis none but men are needed) be furnished; if money is wanted, let it be furnished; if united action can bring about proper results, let us have harmonious action; if individual exertion is required, let each citizen make himself a *committee* to carry into effect the enduring and everlasting truth that this old Government must and shall be preserved. Candidates for official position, indiviuual aspirations, bonds or no bonds, the country, its Constitution and the Union, must and shall be preserved.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Events of the Day---Ash Wednesday and Lent---Another Turnout from Washington---Modern Apostles ?---Military---Cold Weather---Amusements and Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1864.

A real blustering, wintery day has visited us since my last and at noon to-day quite a snow squall passed over us leaving however but few flakes as tokens of a hastily departing period of chilling winds and slushy streets. Notwithstanding the clouds of dust and generally unpleasant state of the day two military parades came off; one by the 22d negro regiment bound for Fortress Monroe and the other being the 98th Pennsylvania volunteers, (Col. Ballier,) recently returned from service.

To-day Lent began. As Ash Wednesday therefore the Episcopalians and Catholics are generally observing it, particularly the latter Denomination, the churches of which are open and well filled. Devout Catholics kneel before the alters in their churches on this occasion and as an emblem of and exterior mark of the inferior consecretion of the heart to the exercise of penance during the season of Lent. The Priests in their sacredotal vestments sign the foreheads of this people with ashes, at the same time making the sign of the cross and ejaculating in Latin "Remember, man, that dust thon art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

There is to be another grand turn out from Washington next Saturday by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, who will take a little excursion to Chester, and probably to League Island, to see what they can find in either place to put foremost in a report concerning the big navy yard scheme. Of course they will come up and "feed" with us afterwards.

We have a little sensation here just now —something after the style of the Fox girls performance some years since. A couple of chaps who call themselves the "Davenport Boys," are essaying some ridiculous performances at the Assembly building, which pankes so much of the general spirit of blasphemy and humbuggery combined, that the papers each day are attracting more than ordinary attention to them. They profess to perform "miracles," and if we may believe their programme they are little less than modern apostles. Very strange to say, a morning paper undertook the very foolish job of lecturing them on the erros of their ways, tomfoolery, etc., when any sensible man knows that the same "boys" were fairly aching to get just such a notice, for it done them fifty times more good than if it had been of a complimentary character. Crowded houses have been the result of this, and similar newspaper attacks upon their performances is just what they want. Not having witnessed any of their "manifestations," I only speak from heresay, but there can be but little doubt that a nice game of humbug is now drawing crowded houses and well filled purses for the "Davenport Boys."

Although the time for the impending draft rapidly approaches, strange to say we have not yet learned what is the quota of the different wards in our city. It is proposed that a committee be appointed to wait upon Major General Hancock, and solicit him to give us a hearty speech. Indeed, if I mistake not, such committee has already visited the General, and he stated that it would afford him great pleasure to come and talk to us about the war.

If the weather continues to increase in rigor as it has done to-day, there will be plenty of skating to-morrow; and if there should be any ice dealer who has hitherto failed to fill his house, he may improve this undoubtedly the last opportunity for nine months to come.

Business at present is not over brisk, but everybody seems bent on enjoyment at any rate. The places of amusement are unusually well filled, and side shows plentifully patronized. "East Lynne" fills the Walnut to repletion, the "Ticket of Leave Man" overflows the Chestnut, and the "Little Cricket" at the Arch flourishes as well. Then we have two minstrel bands now, too, any quantity of lectures and "presentations," all of which serves to keep off the blues and make us better men and women, I hope.

All the hotels are doing a full business, and, judging from a distant view into their bar rooms, the last advance in prices of liquors has not seriously diminished that line of business.

Reception of Gen. Meade.

On Tuesday last Gen. Meade had a public reception at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. He was welcomed by Mayor Henry in an appropriate speech, to which the General responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemenr of the Select and Common Councils: —It is hardly necessary for me to say how much I feel overcome by the great honor conferred upon me by this reception. When I came to the city to visit my family I did not anticipate such a demonstration as this of to-day, and through you I thank the citizens of Philadelphia. I fear, however, you attach too much importance to the services you have been kind enough to mention. With the Divine assistance, it is to the officers, and particularly to the heroic valor of the private soldiers we owe the victory at Gettysburg. [Cheers.] Had it not been for the spirit of determination in every private soldier when the army left Frederick, that he would leave his bones upon the field or drive back the invader, no ability of mine would have sufficed to win the battle of Gettysburg, and therefore on this occasion I desire to give the private soldiers this public acknowledgement. [Cheers.] Before that battle I felt the deepest concern, as I knew what would be the result of a failure, and to my officers, corps, brigade, regimental and company commanders, and the privates, the country is indebted for the victory which crowned our efforts.

I assure you that the army which has sometimes been called "unfortunate," is and will be acknowledged the most gallant army the world ever saw. [Cheers.] As a statistic, it may not be uninteresting to know, that since March, 1861, when that army left its lines in front of Washington, not less than 190,000 men have been killed and wounded. Such a record proved the valor of the troops. That army is inspired with the spirit of devotion to its country; and when the season for active work arrives, it shall be my plersure to again lead that army, with the knowledge that its services are appreciated at home, and I shall be inspired by the thought that my fellow-citizens are interested in my welfare, and will appreciate whatever is done. Allow me again to thank you.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Cincinnati *Gazette's* specials of the 11th say Gen. CURTIS arrived at Fort Smith on the 10th inst., and the Army of the Frontier will be reorganized for offensive operations. Persons from Knoxville, who arrived at Nashville Tuesday, report communication with Cumberland Gap cut off. Nearly all of East Tennessee is in possession of the rebels. Small pox prevails to an alarming extent in Knoxville. The Army of the Cumberland is in splendid condition. The troops now draw full rations. Most of the rebel army is at Dalton. Gen. JOHNSON'S headquarters are at Atlanta. Nearly all the Tennessee brigades and two-thirds of the Kentucky regiments have been sent South, ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile, but in reality to prevent desertion. Tennesseeans leave the rebel army in large numbers. Gen. JOHN BEATTY has resigned. Veteran regiments have commenced returning to the Army of the Cumberland.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Mexican papers received in New York on the 11th instant, state that the rumored abdication of Juarez rests upon the statement of a San Luis correspondent of the *Estafette*, who writes that at a Cabinet meeting, Ridansey, Ortega, and Doblado advised the step and even threatened if Juarez did not accede to the proposition that they would depose him. It is also rumored that these three chiefs would go over to the French party. The *Estafette* subsequently announced that Juarez had resigned and had been succeeded by Gen. Ortega. It was the secession of Guadalajuara from the national cause which discouraged Doblado and Ortega that they opened negotiations for submitting to the French. This information, however, comes through interested channels. It appears that previous to the battle of Morelia and its capture by the interventionists, that the capital of the State had been removed by a decree to Nonpan, so that the capture was not so complete a surprise as has been stated.

DIED:

WESTERVELT—On Wednesday morning February 10th, at 8 o'clock, ADAM WESTERVELT, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

JACKSON—In Chicago, February 9th, Mrs. MATILDA GRACE, wife of Rev. W. C. Jackson, and daughter of Mr. James McGoffin, of Mercer, Pa.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
Port of Pittsburgh, February 11, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS IN relation to restrictions on trade are published for the information of *Merchants, Traders, Shippers* and *Common Carriers:*

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"Washington, January 26, 1864.

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, having seen and considered the Additional Regulations of Trade, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and numbered 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56, do hereby approve the same, and order that all property brought in for sale in good faith, and actually sold in pursuance of said Regulations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56, after the same shall have taken effect and come in force, as provided in Regulation 56, shall be exempt from confiscation or forfeiture to the United States.

[Signed] "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 23, 1864.

LI.—The Commanding General having expressed the opinion, in reply to letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 16th instant, that restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky may now be safely removed, and the Secretary of War, in his letter of this day, January 23, 1864, having approved that opinion, the Twentieth Regulation of Trade established, with other Regulations, on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky, are annulled and abrogated; and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the said States as in time of peace. *Provided, however*, That no products or goods shall be taken from those States, or either of them, into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any post in said State heretofore blockaded, which has been or may be opened, except in compliance with the Regulations of September 11th, 1863.

Restrictions upon trade in, to, or from other States, and also upon the trade with States in insurrection and parts of said States, especially on the Mississippi and other navigable rivers, will be removed whenever, in the opinion of the President, such removal shall be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

To take effect when promulgated under authority of the President, by Generals commanding departments:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 26th, 1864.

LII.—All persons being or residing in any of the States declared to be in insurrection, whether within or beyond the lines of national military occupation, may freely bring any goods or products from within the State in which he may reside to any place within such lines where there is a Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department, for sale or other disposition; and so much of any regulation heretofore established as requires the obtaining of any previous authority or permit for bringing goods and products to the place of sale, is hereby rescinded.

LIII.—In all cases where the owner of the goods and products so brought in for sale shall reside within the lines of national military occupation, and shall take the oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the President, dated December 8, 1863, and is not excepted from the amnesty granted by the said Proclamation, or proved by affidavits to the satisfaction of the Supervising General Agent or Assistant Special Agent to be disloyal and hostile to the United States, such owner or his agent may receive the price of his goods and products without deduction, except for dues and fees to the Government under the regulations of September 11, 1863, or he may convey such goods and products, having paid said dues and fees, under proper permit, to such other place as he may choose for sale or other disposition; but whenever the owner of said goods and products shall not reside within the lines of national military occupation, such goods and products shall be sold by the Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent; and all such sales of goods and products shall take place on Monday of each week, at the place of receipt, and shall include all complete lots on hand at the time of sale. And the Supervising Special Agent or the Assistant Special Agent, as the case may be, shall pay to said owner or his agent, if said owner shall have taken said oath, and is not excepted from said amnesty, nor proved to be disloyal and hostile, twenty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds of said sales, and shall pay the remainder of such proceeds, after deducting necessary and proper expenses of sale and one per cent. as his additional compensation, into the Treasury of the United States, and shall give to the owner of each lot sold, or his agent, a receipt or certificate describing the property. But the aggregate compensation of no Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, or at that rate for a less period; and each Supervising Special Agent and Assistant Special Agent charged with the receipt and payment of any money under any regulation of the War Department, shall give bond to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties as such Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent, and for the punctual payment into the Treasury of the United States, of all sums by him received and required by law or regulations to be so paid.

LIV.—All sales, whether private or public, shall be for notes of the United States or Treasury Notes, exclusively, and all proceeds of goods and products paid into the Treasury under the foregoing Regulation shall be restored without interest to the owner of the goods and products sold, in case he shall establish, on the return of peace and the full practical restoration of the authority of the Union, his title to said goods and products, and that since the sale thereof he has conducted himself in all respects as a good and loyal citizen of the United States, and has done nothing inconsistent with the terms of the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of amnesty.

LV.—Nothin in either of the foregoing additional regulations shall authorize the conveyance of supplies beyond the lines of national military occupation, or, except under the regulations of September 11, 1863, within said lines.

LVI.—The foregoing regulations, numbered LII, LIII, LIV, LV, shall take effect and be in force within the lines of the several military departments in the insurrectionary States, whenever the Generals commanding said departments shall, respectely, under authority from the President and by proper orders, promulgate the same.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1864.

SIR—All restrictions on trade are in aid of military operations. When the military authorities say they are unnecessary, it is not for us to question the soundness of their judgment. It is my duty to learn what their judgment is, and to act in accordance with it. The freer the trade the more agreeable it is to me. Restriction is, and always has been, a very unpleasant duty. I enclose copies of the new regulations. You will govern yourself by them.

You will observe that the regulations in respect to trade in the insurrectionary districts yet remain in force, and also the old restrictions as to bringing out the products of the country. The latter will be abolished whenever the commanding Generals shall promulgate the new regulations.

Very respectfully yours,
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THOMAS HEATON, Esq., Special Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 2, 1864.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, having seen and considered the Additional Regulation of Trade, presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, and numbered LVII, do hereby approve the same.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1864.

LVII.—The Secretary of War having transmitted to this Department a letter of the Commissary General, expressing the opinion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 16th ultimo, that restrictions in trade, in the State of West Virginia, within the national military lines, may now be safely removed, the Twenty-sixth Regulation of Trade, established, with other Regulations, on the 11th of February, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the State of West Virginia, within said lines, are annulled and abrogated; and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the above mentioned portion of said State, as in time of peace. *Provided, however*, That no products or goods shall be taken from said State into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in any such State heretofore blockaded, which has been or may be opened, exceept in compliance with the Regulations of September 11, 1863.

S. P. CHASE,
fe12:2t Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., FRIDAY, February 19th, 1864, for THREE THOUSAND (3,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered in Washington, (Giesboro' Depot,) within forty (40) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guarantee for its faithful performance.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application at this office.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, within four (4) days from date of acceptance of bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.

Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Captain JAS. A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.
feb11:lid]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent GARDENER, and also, a FARM HAND. Apply at
feb8:tf COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—
One New No. 1 Coal Boat Bottom,
160x24, with high Studding.
Now at Allegheny Wharf, below the Suspension bridge.
Apply on board, or at No. 11 WOOD street.
fe12:2t

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 Water St., below Wood,
fe12:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss:
Western District of Pennsylvania, }

Whereas, by a certain Writ of Attachment issued out of said Court, and directed to the Marshal of said district, I am empowered and strictly enjoined and commanded to arrest the steamboat called the "Hawkeye," whereof Geo. Laughlin now is, or lately was Master, her tackel, apparel and furniture, and the same so arrested to keep under safe and secure arrest until further orders from the Court, or the same shall be discharged from arrest by due course of law; and to cite at the premises all persons in general who have or pretend to have any right, title or interest thereto, to appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the said District of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, there to answer P. R. Hill in a cause of collision civil and maritime, and to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain.

Now therefore notice is hereby given to all persons in general, who have or pretend to have any right, title or interest in said steamboat, to appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the said District of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1864, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day to answer P. R. Hill in a cause of collision, civil and maritime, and abide the further orders of the Coort.

fe:11. A. MURDOCH, U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, will present the same at the office immediately for settlement.

fell N. P. SAWYER, Treasurer.

OPERATOR WANTED for WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINE.—One who is accustomed to working on Cloaks.
Apply at 59 MARKET STREET.
fe10:tf

U. S. RECRUITING AGENCY,
No. 55 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

The highest local BOUNTIES paid in cash. Recruits can select any Regiment or Battery.
fe10:tf T. M. BAYNE, Recruiting Agent.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.—Allegheny Valley, Connellsville Railroad, Eureka Insurance Company, and Allegheny Bank *stocks*, and Allegheny county and Pittsburgh *bonds* for sale,

S. S. BRYAN,
fe10 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Grateful for the kind attention and patronage thhs far received from the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Misses HASKELL would respectfully announce that new members will be admitted February 16th and 19th, Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, repectively.

Terms in advance. Ladies and Gentlemen, course of 20 lessons, $6; Children $4. fe10:2w

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—Whereas, the Act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1855, has been frequently violated to the destruction of the public peace and injury to public morals, notice is hereby given to keepers of hotels, inns, tavern,s ale houses, beer houses, or other public places, who shall allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider to be drank on or within their premises or houses, that the said act will be rigidly enforced hereafter.

By order of the Mayor.
fe10:3t SAMUEL LONG, Chief of Police.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, of Philadelphia.
Authorized Capital.....$500,000

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Esq., Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, and WM. J. HOWARD, Esq., are among the Trustees.

Policies of Insurance are issued at the usual MUTUAL rates, with profits to the assured. The last bonus was 43 per cent. of all premiums on *mutual* policies.

JOINT STOCK rates are 20 per cent. lower than the above.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
feb10 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

MAYOR'S NOTICE—
SIDEWALKS.

All persons interested are hereby notified that on and after the 14th day of February, inst., the Ordinances of the City of Pittsburgh, relative to obstructions on the sidewalks, will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Mayor.
fe10:3t SAMUEL LONG, Chief of Police.

NEW GOODS.
1864.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
All grades and weths, from 87½ to $6 per yard.

PLAIN,
self-colored, from $1,25 to $4 per yard.

FIGURED,
from $1,25 to $6 per yard.

STRIPE AND PLAID,
from 75c. to $2 per yard,

CHECK,
from 62½c. to $1,25 per yard.

VELVET,
real Lyons, 4-4 wide, all silk, only $12 per yard.

DRESS GOODS,
all kinds, for 18¾c. to $2,50 per yard.

Housekeeping Goods
all kinds, cheap.

Gents' and Boys' Wear,
all kinds and prices.

AT
BARKER & CO.'S,
59
MARKET STREET.
fe6

CLOSING OUT.
SWISS AND JACONETTE EDGINGS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
No. 72 Market street.

JACONETTE EDGINGS;
Do. INSERTINGS:
LINEN EDGINGS;
Do. INSERTINGS;
THREAD EDGING;
VAL do.;
BOBBIN EDGINGS;
DIMETY BANDS;
JACONETTE FLOUNCING;
SWISS AND MULL MUSLINS;
JACONETTE AND BRILLIANTS.
fe9

JOHN FLACK,
STEAMBOAT AGENT,
Office second story No. 93 WATER street,
se9 Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A desirable two-storied Brick Dwelling, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. The house contains eight rooms, is in good repair, and has hydrant water in the kitchen. For terms, inquire of JOHN B. KENNEDY,
fe5 Commercial office.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS, communicating, with fire proof vault, suitable for offices, in second story Burke's Building, Fourth street. Apply to JAMES M. COOPER,
fe8:tf 35, Bank Block, Fifth street.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, (Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next Iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. JAMES CALDWELL,
ja8 No. 98 Penn street.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORIED BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 209 PENN street. The house has all the modern improvements. Hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Apply to
JAMES VERNER,
Citizens' Passenger Railway Office,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.
ja21:1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property in Allegheny or Pittsburgh, a Farm of one hundred acres, adjoining the village of Georgetown, Pennsylvania, thirty-three miles from Pittsburgh, by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad or Ohio River. The Farm is

Prime River Bottom Land.

Eighty acres cleared and fenced with posts and boards; a good stone house, and a good bearing orchard; a good saw-mill, capable of doing a large business.

Also, a fine new house, with one acre of ground, in said village; with an abundance of fruit theron, and every convenience of out buildings that could be desired. For particulars apply to Capt. W. EVANS, Commercial office, or on the premises to
J. T. STOCKDALE.
dec14-tf

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.

The above proper.y is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.

No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.

The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.

There is also offered about
TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,
on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and large commodious buildings.

For further particulars inquire of
N. NELSON, Att'y-at-Law,
Kuhn's Law building, No. 93 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:tf

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, December 24, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 49.

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, that persons are recruiting within the limits of this Commonwealth, without proper authority, and that the men so recruited are mustered into the organizations of neighboring States.

And whereas, It is just and proper, that all recruiting within the limits of the Commonwealth, should be for the purpose of strengthening our own regiments now in active service, and of receiving the credit due therefor, under order of the War Department,

It is ordered—

I. All persons are prohibited from recruiting in Pennsylvania, unless under authority to recruit therein, from the War Department.

II. Citizens of Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in organizations of other States, as this Commonwealth will not, under existing orders, receive credit therefor.

III. All Magistrates, District Attorneys, and officers of the Commonwealth, are required to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this General Order, or who shall, under any pretence of authority, enlist volunteers, white or colored, for any organizations to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise and open, or keep recruiting offices for such enlistments, unless as before mentioned, under the authority of the War Department.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, Pa. fe5:6t

TO THE PUBLIC.—The old firm of DAVID GREGG & CO., (dissolved prior to 10th of July, 1861,) of which I was a member, having been dissolved, I have the Books, Notes, Claims, Papers, &c., in the hands of S. B. W. GILL, Esq., with power of Attorney for collection, whose recept only will be acknowledged in settlement. ISAAC TAYLOR.

I will attend to the business connected with the above firm, at my office. No. 89 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh, where all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call immediately and make payment, and thereby save costs and trouble. S. B. W. GILL.
Pittsburgh, February 9, 1864. fe9:1w

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

THE FIRM, which is composed of DAVID GREGG, JOHN RICHARDSON and JAMES RAFFERTY, continue the

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS,
At No. 99 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

And have on hands a large and well selected stock, purchased before the recent advance, which they offer to the trade at a small advance over manufacturers' prices.
fe10:1w D. GREGG & CO.

MULES WANTED.—100 HEAD OF MULES, three years old and upwards, fourteen hands high and over, are wanted by the subscriber, for which the highest market price in cash will be paid.
Call at HARE'S Hotel Liberty street.
fe9:5t SAMUEL HICKMAN.

JONES'
DYEING & SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT.
(Goods returned in two weeks.)
39
OHIO STREET,
fe8:1w *ALLEGHENY CITY.*

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92
MARKET STREET,
sell
BLACK SILKS at 87½ to $1 per yard;
DRESS GOODS, new, at 31 to 37½ cts.;
HOOP SKIRTS, half price;
BALMORALS, largest size, $2,75;
RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard;
PANT STUFFS, cheap;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at prices never before heard of in this city;
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,25.
fe11

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] *PITTSBURGH.*

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

REMOVAL.—HENRY HIGBY has removed his stock of China and Queensware to No. 22 WOOD street, adjoining Wm. Bagaley, Esq., where he will be pleased to show his customers a complete assortment of all articles in his line suited to the wants of families, restaurants, hotels, steamboats, and city and country dealers. feb1:1m

SCALES.—
1 good Platform Scale, suitable for warehouse purposes, good as new.
1 Counter Scale.
1 Pig Metal Scale, in good order. For sale by
feb2:tf J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.
T. WALTER DAY,
No. 108 Fifth street, 3d door below the Cathedral
Circulars containing full information, showing who are entitled, will be furnished, upon applying to this office by letter or in person.
☞ No charges until collections are made.
oct8

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no28 MILLER & RICKENBOW.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March thereafter. W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

NOTICE.—The citizens of the FIFTH WARD, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at VOLKS HALL, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 12th, 1864, at 8 o'clock, p. m. A general attendance is earnestly requested, as action will be taken in reference to the enlistment of volunteers to fill the quota of the late calls of the President, in pursuance of the action of the County Convention of the 9th inst. JAMES M. TAYLOR,
F. C. NEGLEY,
JOSEPH IRWIN,
fe12 Delegates to County Convention.

Prof. RICHARD'S
THIRD LECTURE,
before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
will be given
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.

SUBJECT:—The Elasticity of Air, illustrated by Expanding Bags, Exploding Cubes of Glass, and Magical Transfers of Fluids; Compressibility of the Air; the Fire Syringe; the Air Gun; Ball Dancing on a Jet of Water; Buoyancy of Globes; Ballooning—History and Ascension of Models of Montgolfiere and Hydrogen.
fe11

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & C

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL, for this week is now ready. Contents—Poetry. STEPHEN C. FOSTER, a just tribute to the memory of one of Pittsburgh's sweetest lyrical poets, by DILL A. SMITH—The Edinburgh Review of Freedom—Harrisburg and Philadelphia Correspondence—Idaho Gold Mines—News Items—Call for Volunteers—Fort Morgan Tottering—The Rebel Conduct of the War in Future—Report of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary—Local Matters—The Darkey—Prospects of the Iron Interests—The Siege of Charleston—Telegraphic News—Money Matters, Stocks, &c.—Full Market Reports from Home and the Principal Cities of the Union, &c.

Subscriptions, $1 50 per annum. Twenty copies, to clubs, one year, $20, or $1 per copy. For sale at the counter, 5 cents per copy, with or without wrappers.

Deserter Arrested.—B. H. Downey, a private of the 155th Pennsylvania, has been arrested in Washington City for desertion.

Rebel Prisoners.—Some four hundred rebel prisoners from Johnson's Island, in charge of a detachment from the 128th Ohio regiment, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for Fortress Monroe.

Arm Broken.—Mr. John Church, conductor of a freight tratn on the Northern Central railroad, had his left arm badly broken by its being cauoht hetween the bumpers of two cars. He is now at New Cumberland under surgical treatment.

Deaths in the Army Hospital.—The deaths of John E. Livengood, 104th Pa., and Henry Kine, of Knapp's Independent battery, at the barracks, Twenty-second and Wood streets, were reported Tuesday at the Meidcal Director's office, Philadelphia.

Fifth ward Quota.—A meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward will be held this evening in Volks Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of filling the quota of the ward with volunteers. A general attendance of the enrolled citizens is desired.

Deserter Shot.—On Tuesday morning last, as W. K. Cooper and others were attempting to arrest John Moats, of Georges township, Fayette county, on a charge of desertion, he was shot, and expired in a few minutes. An inquest was held by Coroner Fuller, and the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot fired by Cooper. Moats was drafted last fall, but had failed to report.

The Late Steamboat Collision.—In the United States Court on Tuesday Mr. Jake Hill, owner of the towboat Dick Fulton, entered an action against the owners of the towboat Hawkeye, to recover damages amounting to $26,000, alleged to have been sustained by the collision between the two boats on the evening of the 5th inst. The defendants entered bail for their appearance to answer.

Concert Hall To-Night.—To-night Prof. Richards delivers his fourth lecture on the Atmosphere. We are glad to see that large audiences are availing themselves of seeing the brilliant experiments from the apparatus of the Professor. To-night begins the "Chemistry of the Air," which will give opportunity of still more brilliant illuminations. A large amount of oxygen has been prepared, and Concert Hall will be brilliantly illuminated.

Notary Public.—We direct the attention of our readers and business men generally to the card of Francis Torrence, Esq., Notary Public, who has opened an office at No. 189 Penn street. He has been appointed Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Massachusetts, and persons having legal documents to be used therein, can have them properly authenticated by calling on Mr. Torrence.

Death from Intemperance.—Coroner McClung, Thursday morning held an inquest on the body of a woman named Mary Davis, who died suddenly about 11 o'clock last night, at her residence on Cherry alley. The testimony went to show that the deceased had led a very dissolute life, and was much given to the use of strong drink. A verdict was rendered that her death was the result of intemperance. The deceased leaves a family, who will have to be taken care of by the Guardians of the Poor.

Arrival of Veterans.—The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment arrived in the city yesterday morning, and after parading through some of the principal streets, proceeded to the Girard House and stacked arms. They were then marched to the City Hall and provided with dinner by the Subsistence Committee. They made a fine appearance on their march, and appear to be well drilled and disciplined. The regiment left for Harrisburg in the afternoon.

Serious Accident. — On Thursday evening last, while several men, employed in the blacksmith shop of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Altoona, were seated upon the frame of a locomotive, which was propped upon blocks, it gave way, or upset, and fell upon two of them, named C. A. Parsons and Solomon Hartzell, breaking a leg of the former in two places, and severely injuring the ankle of the latter. The frame weighs about 1,900 pounds, and at the time it fell there were not men enough present to raise it off Parsons, who was caught under it, and he was held down for a considerable time. A physician was immediately called, who reduced the fracture and Parsons is now doing well.

Found Dead.—Coroner McClung yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary Murphey, who was found dead in her bed, at her residence, 87 Pike street, Fifth Ward. Mrs. Murphy had been afflicted for some time with inflammatary rheumatism, and in consequence was compelled to sleep on a bed made upon the floor.—Thursday morning she was found dead in her bed by her mother-in-law. Deceased was about thirty-five, and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss. Her husband, Charles Murphy, is a member of the 102d Pennsylvania regiment. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was death from natural causes.

The Distillation of Whisky.

Whisky is apparently destined to reach a pecuniary value that will conduce greatly to the cause of temperance, and prevent it from being used by ordinary mortals. The following resolution, which has been introduced by Representative Wells in the State Legislature, is a novelty:

WHEREAS, It is believed that the corn crop of the United States for the year 1863 is less, by several millions of bushels, than for 1862, and whereas, large portions of the agricultural population of the United States have volunteered and are still volunteering in our national armies, thus lessening essentially our agricultural products, and whereas from the waste of war and from other causes, it is generally feared that the people may suffer from scarcity or high prices of the staff of life; therefore:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary System (general) take into consideration the propriety of prohibiting the distillation of whisky from grain within the Commonwealth, and that they report by bill, or otherwise.

The resolution passed.

The Last Pennsylvania Slave.

The Washington, Pa., *Examiner* says: Hannah Kelley, so far as we know, the last slave in Pennsylvania, died in Cross Creek township, on January 15th, at the advanced age of 103 years. She was owned by John Gardner, deceased, formerly of Jefferson township, but for a number of years has been boarded with her free colored relatives, in Cross Creek township. Notwithstanding her great age, she was remarkably healthy, and gave fair promise of outliving her grand children, had she not been brought to her death by a horrible accident. Rising early on New Year's morning, she was warming herself by a very large fire at the end of a coal scaffold, close by the door of her house, and in some way caught fire, and was so terribly burnt before assistance could be given that she died, as recorded above.

Ohio River Improvement.

The Louisville *Democrat*, in referring to this improvement, says: "As Congress has been called on to build ship canals for New York and Illinois, would it not be well for our Legislature to remind our representatives in Congress of the great need of a grand ship canal from Cairo to Pittsburgh, bordering our State for about six hundred miles? The improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, as contemplated, would be of vast interest to this State and deserves attention. If, as now proposed, the work shall be undertaken by a private company, there will be caused no drain upon the treasury. Congress in giving a charter would of course impose such restrictions upon the company as to put it out of their power to oppress unduly the traffic upon the river. But if Congress were to appropriate large sums to build ship canals in other States, they could not do less than appropriate a few millions for this enterprise, in which seven States are directly interested."

Important Event at the Fort Pitt Works—Casting of a Twenty-Inch Gun.

One of the most important events in the history of the rebellion, and which inaugurates a new era in the manufacture of heavy guns, took place on Thursday, between twelve and one o'clock, at the Fort Pitt Works. A gun, with calibre of twenty inches diameter, was cast on the Rodman principle, in some twenty-two minutes from the time of tapping the furnaces. The arrangements for casting this mammoth piece of ordnance were most perfect, and during its process everything worked like clock-work. The amount of metal used for this huge gun was eighty-five tons, or one hundred and seventy thousand pounds. The metal was melted in three furnaces, which were charged at five o'clock in the morning. At twenty minutes past twelve, everything being in readiness, the three furnaces were simultaneously tapped, and the molten metal was conveyed by means of three conductors to a large reservoir close to the mould. The mould was set perpendicularly in a mammoth pit, and was held in position by huge chains suspended from two large cranes of a lifting capacity of forty tons each, and worked by steam. As soon as the reservoir was sufficiently charged, the metal flowed from it into the mould, and in twenty-two minutes from the time of tapping the furnaces, the mould was filled to within a few inches of the top. As the metal settled, the mould was filled by the workmen with metal from furnaces held in reserve in case of accident. The casting was perfected without the slightest confusion, the whole being done under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Joseph Kaye, foreman of the works.

We are indebted to Capt. Joseph M. Knap for the following statistics, which will give our readers a better idea of the magnitude of the casting:

Weight of gun in rough	160,000 lbs.
Weight when finished	112,000 lbs.
Total length, when finished	20 ft. 3 in.
Length of bore	17 ft. 6 in.
Maximum diameter	5 ft. 2 in.
Minimum diameter	2 ft. 10 in.

The gun, it is estimated, will use a spherical shot of half a ton weight, and a shell of seven hundred and fifty pounds. If the gun was rifled, it is thought it would throw a solid shot of one ton in weight. The amount of powder to be used in charging the gun is estimated from eighty to one hundred pounds. This gun is said to be the largest in the world, and to Pittsburgh belongs the honor of adding such a heavy piece of ordnance to the science of war.

The casting of the gun, as we before remarked, was on the hollow core principle, invented by Maj. Rodman, U. S. A. The core consists of an iron cylinder, half an inch in thickness, through which a stream of water is kept continuously running during the process of casting. This cylinder is wrapped with rope which is covered by sand, and outside of this for a short distance from the mouth of the mould, is a sheet iron cylinder. During the casting the water discharged from the core indicated a temperature of from forty to forty-two degrees. The gun will remain in the pit undergoing the cooling process some ten days or two weeks, after which it will be hauled out by means of the large cranes referred to, and removed on a railway truck to the finishing department of the works, where it will be placed in a lathe and finished.

It is not yet known what disposition will be made of the gun when completed, but it is thought not improbable that it will be placed in some of the defences of New York harbor. If so, we would not like to insure the safety of the "Black Prince," "Warrior," "Royal Oak" or "La Gloire," should they attempt an entrance of the harbor with warlike intent. One shot from this monster would crush such vessels to pieces.

Although the day fixed for the casting was necessarily kept quiet, a large number of ladies and distinguished military and scientific persons were present, by invitation of Mr. Knap. Among those present, we noticed the following gentlemen: Major Dyer, of the Ordnance Department; Major Rodman, the inventor of the principle upon which the gun was cast; Capt. R. Aulick, Assistant Chief of Bureau of the Ordnance Department of the Navy; Capt. J. M. Berrian, Inspector of Ordnance U. S. Navy; Capt. Bennett, Chief Inspector of Ordnance; Capt. Edie, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. Meade's staff; Capt. Hays, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. Pleasanton's staff; Prof. Barker, of the Western University, and others. Two distinguished representatives from abroad also witnessed the process of the casting—Marquis de Bascourt, of the Italian army, and Captain Goodenough, of the English navy. All these gentlemen were highly pleased with the great success of this experiment, and none more so than the last two named.

The Birmingham Homicide.

The coroner's jury empannelled to inquire into the death of Frederick Zimmerman, which took place on Sunday last at his residence in Birmingham, from injuries received on the night of the 26th of January, reassembled yesterday. Joseph Schell, the proprietor of a saloon in East Birmingham, testified to Zimmerman having been in his house on the evening in question, and that he had drank a glass of mineral water with a man by the name of Lewellyn, who came in with him. There were several other persons in the house at the time, but Zimmerman and Lewellyn left together. Thomas Lewellyn testified that he was with Zimmerman until eleven o'clock, when he left him and went home. He did not see him afterwards, or know anything as to who had inflicted the injuries upon him. David Burke, Thomas Heaphey, Anton Lippart, John Funk, and Mrs. Isabella Weisenberger were examined, but their evidence failed to throw any light upon the parties who committed the dastardly outrage. The inquest was adjourned until next Thursday week.

Railway Matters.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the week ending February 7, 1864, were as follows:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$11,813.25	$10,130.11
Freight	17,088.68	17,069.71
Sundries	1,174.34	1,011.01
Total	$30,076.27	$28,210.83
Increase, 1864	$1,865.44	

TERMINATION OF CONTRACT.—The Dayton *Journal* has the following: "We understand that the contract by which the interests and operations of the Little Miami, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad companies have been combined during the last five years, expires to-day, and that hereafter each road will be separately managed as before the consolidation of interests. We presume that the arrangement of the latter company with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company was the cause of this.

A Good Day's Work.

That noble institution, the Subsistence Committee, did a good day's work on Thursday. In the morning, at ten o'clock, the Committee furnished a repast to three hundred and forty-six men of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania veterans. Dinner was furnished to one hundred men of the One-Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio volunteers, in charge of rebel prisoners from Johnson's Island. In the evening the Fifth and Seventh Michigan veteran regiments were entertained with supper. These Michigan regiments are *en route* for the Army of the Potomac, after the expiration of their furlough, and are the first that have passed through our city on their return. They numbered 720 men, 380 of whom are new recruits, and the officers assert that if they had remained at home one week longer, they would have filled the regiments to the maximum number. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania veterans, Col. Sirwell, and two more Michigan regiments are expected to arrive to-day.

Body Exhumed.—A few days since we noticed an accident on the Connellsville railroad, which happened near the Copper Works, and by which an old man was struck by the bumpers of the locomotive of the mail train and seriously injured. The injured man, whose name has not been ascertained, died on Tuesday, and was buried in Hilldale Cemetery, without an inquest being held. Coroner M'Clung had the body exhumed yesterday, and empanneled a jury to inquire into the manner of deceased's death. The engineer of the train was present, and testified substantially to the facts as already published. A verdict of death from accident was found.

The Allegheny Police.—We were favored with an invitation to the supper given by the police of Allegheny city to Mayor Alexander, on Wednesday evening, but were unfortunately unable to attend. The occasion is said by those who participated to have been a pleasant one.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Controversy.

In answer to the question, "Will the Connellsville Railroad pay when completed to Cumberland?" Mr. B. H. Latrobe, President of the Company, replies in a lengthy communication in the Baltimore *American*, to prove that it will. After referring to the increase of receipts from all sources on the fifty-eight and a half miles of the road now completed, Mr. Latrobe proceeds to say:

Now, let it be assumed that, in view of the interruption to the measures which were in hand for pushing the road to Cumberland which the present unfortunate litigation has occasioned, that it will take two and three-quarter years to effect that object, or to the end of the official year on November 1st, 1866, and that the revenue will increase during that period only fifty instead of sixty-seven per cent. per annum. This is a safe assumption, as the business of the section of fifty-eight and a half miles now open will be so largely increased by the progress of the ninety and a half miles to be built to Cumberland, that there is every reason to believe that last year's ratio of increase will be maintained. At fifty per cent. revenue then, the gross income of 1865 would be $450,000, and of the year ending November 1st, 1866, would be $675,000. Supposing the road to be opened to Cumberland on this last date, and that for the ensuing year ending November 1st, 1867, the ratio of increase on the local trade of the fifty-eight and a half miles of road between Pittsburgh and Connellsville is but twenty-five per cent., and that the revenue of the ninety and a half miles from Connellsville to Cumberland for that year is but half that of the shorter section of fifty-eight and a half miles, we should have a gross income of $848,750 for the fifty-eight and a half miles and of $421,375 for the longer one of ninety and a half miles—the two making a total of $1,265,125, and this from local trade originating on the line of the road alone.

Now, allowing an issue of $4,500,000 of seven per cent. first mortgage bonds to complete the road and take up the $400,000 first mortgage bonds secured on the ten and a half miles next to Pittsburgh, and assuming the city of Baltimore's claim for arrears of interest, and sinking fund to be *funded* up to November 1st, 1867, the debt of the Company on that day, and the annual charge thereafter on account of it, would be as follows:

Interest on $4,500,000 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds	$315,000
Interest on $1,000,000 6 per cent. 2d mortgage Baltimore loan	60,000
Interest on, say $835,000 3 per cent. do., funded arrears of interest and sinking fund	50,000
Annual payment of sinking fund to redeem million loan	12,000
Total annual charge on these accounts	$437,000

Estimated gross revenue as above $1,265,125—of which, fifty per cent. being allowed for expenses, and there is left..... 632,000

Affording a margin of *net* revenue of....$195,000

The *gross* revenue from local trade has therefore been over estimated nearly 400,000, or nearly one third of the whole amount, and yet the result above shown be realized. The first year's local revenue from the country between Connellsville and Cumberland may, perhaps, be considered as put too high; yet it is a region rich in the material of a large and profitable trade. The intersected counties of Fayette, Somerset and Bedford—though traversed by mountain ranges—have wide intermediate valleys; are all fertile on the surface, and abound in mineral wealth. Within thirty-five miles of Cumberland, at Myer's Mills, there is one of the richest bituminous coal fields on the continent, and Connellsville—fifty-five miles—is a succession of coal basins of various qualities. All of these coals are suitable for the manufacture of *gas*, and by the construction of this road *gas* coal will be brought from sixty to one hundred miles nearer to tide water at Baltimore than it is to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which supplies the latter city from mines 331 miles therefrom. Iron ore is found in abundance along the route, and limestone in profusion. Somerset and Bedford county always traded exclusively with Baltimore until the Pennsylvania Railroad diverted her productions in a great measure to Philadelphia; but her people are anxious to resume their old relations with our city.

The trade of this fine county alone will contribute largely to the local revenue of their road and to the commercial prosperity of Baltimore. The whole 146 miles between Pittsburgh and Cumberland will be richly tributary to the inland trade of this city as it is now, and will continue to be, to that of Pittsburgh. Heretofore it has been tributary to Pittsburgh *only* for want of the connecting link with Cumberland. In building up Pittsburgh it has indeed been *preparing* to help Baltimore, which, as one of the seaports of Pittsburgh, is interested in her prosperity. There can be no rivalry between a seaboard and an inland city which trade with each other. We should not, therefore, begrudge Pittsburgh the good the Connellsville road has already done her, but be all the more anxious to share its benefits with her by cementing it with our own railway system at Cumberland. The board is now urged by this Honor the Mayor to take possession of the Connellsville road in order to try and make the city's money out of it as a mere matter of dollars and cents. Such a course would be most unwise. We will report our whole debt, principal and interest, more surely by completing the road to Cumberland, and at the same time pay it many times over to our tax payers in other ways. To do *this* would be to act consistently with our past lateral improvement policy, which has won us the admiration of communities far more populous and wealthy than our own. To do *the other*, would be acting not unlike a landlord, hostile and harshly distraining for his rent and having an empty house on his hands in consequence; or, were the parallel not too trite, like killing the golden egged goose.

The preceding estimates are for *local* trade only; but there will be a large and valuable *through* trade to eke out all deficiencies and pay good dividends on the capital stock of some two million dollars; a trade peculiar to Pittsburgh, and which will be enjoyed without subtracting from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at either of its termini below. The article of petroleum alone, for example, comes directly to Pittsburgh from the oil region of Venango county, north of that city. In 1863 no less than 386,731 barrels passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad eastward, of which but 50,670 barrels found their way to Baltimore, although our city would contessedly be the best port for shipment, and is becoming an extensive refiner of the crude oil. The oil dealers in Pittsburgh are exceedingly anxious to see the Connellsville Road opened as another outlet for their article. The revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad from this freight alone last year was near a *million of dollars*. If the Connellsville and the Baltimore and Ohio took but half of this, and at a lower price, owing to the competition, it can be seen what an important item of revenue it would be to them.

The iron and glass, and other numerous manufactures of Pittsburgh, and the raw material for their production, would create a large business for this road, which is now enjoyed exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, her only eastern outlet. The river business also, which now passes both Parkersburg and Wheeling by—notwithstanding all the inducements for transhipments now offered at those points, for the obvious reason that the boats are owned at Pittsburgh and obliged to come back loading there—would be in good part *returned* to Baltimore by the Connellsville, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cumberland. The motive to persuade freight to leave the river at the lower terminal would thus, indeed, be *reduced* not *increased* by the construction of the Connellsville Road, which is of itself a sufficient answer to those who assert that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company does not *desire* the completion of the Connellsville. That Company would ill deserve the character it has earned for skillful management and sagacious policy if it were to give such an evidence of stupidity as this. It cannot *help* desiring the construction of a road which will at once throw upon it a large local business, and return to it at least a considerable share of the through business which it now loses in spite of every effort to secure it.

No merchant of Baltimore who has ever had anything to do with Pittsburgh trade can help knowing how difficult it is at times to get prompt shipments from thence *via* Harrisburg. The least pressure on the transportation facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Baltimore suffers, that Philadelphia may be accommodated. That Company, in this, acts only on the universal law of self-interest—in favoring its own merchants rather than strangers. Let the business men of Baltimore interest themselves in this matter. It is time they should take a renewed interest in the Connellsville road, once their preferred route to the West. The completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling and Parkersburg, through Virginia, by giving them the long desired connection with the Ohio, satisfied them for the time and threw the Pittsburgh terminus into the back ground. It has lost, however, none of its value, and they should now awake to the importance of using their influence in this community, not only to promote the adoption of the proper policy in regard to the enterprise, but to help it forward to the earliest possible completion.

Revenues from City Markets.

From the report of Mr. David Sims, Superintendent of the Diamond Market, for the year ending January 31st, we learn that the total amount of rents received for butcher stalls and daily stands was $12,247 88, of which $11,617 55 has been paid into the City Treasury, leaving $630 33 uncollected. The Clerk of Markets, Mr. M. F. Irwin, reports the amounts collected by him for yearly stands in Diamond Market, at $3,007, daily stands, $6,599 55—total, $9,606 55. The amount collected for yearly stands in Fifth Ward Market is $328; daily stands, $112 15; butcher stalls, $175, Wood and Bark, $445 18. Total, $10,666 88. Total revenue paid in by the Superintendent and Clerk of Markets, $22,228 43; uncollected, $630 33. Receipts, February 1st, 4862, $24,802; uncollected, $671.

Ballou's Dollar Monthly for March is on our table. Among the contributors we notice Augustus Treadwell, Miss A. M. Hale, Mrs. R. B. Edson, Geo. H. Coomer, Howard Livingston, Mrs. M. W. Curtis, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Mrs. M. L. Goodwin, and others of literary celebrity. The work is of standard excellence, and will be found interesting. It may be had at Pitock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night Miss Helen Western presents an unusually attractive bill for her benefit, for which see advertisement. As she has attracted crowded houses during her engagement, we have no doubt she will have a full house to-night.

MASONIC HALL.—There appears to be no abatement in the rush to see the "Miltonian Tableaux," and the Hall is crowded afternoon and evening.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office. Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. Our facilities for doing work are such that we can guarantee entire satisfaction in the execution of any order.

Benefit at Masonic Hall.—Mr. A. B. Morrison, proprietor of the Miltonian Tableaux of "Paradise Lost," has generously tendered the free use of his exhibition, on Friday morning 12th inst., for a benefit for the Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. All the money will be taken by the regularly appointed agent of said missions. Doors open at 9¼ o'clock; exhibition to commence at 10 o'clock. It is hoped there will be a large attendance as the benefit is for a good cause, and the exhibition will be at an hour in the day when the streets are most free from crowds. All who attend, besides contributing their mite, will have the pleasure of witnessing one of the finest exhibitions of the age. Tickets may be had on Thursday and Friday at Henry Miner's book store, Fifth street, and at the door on Friday morning.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Stocks steady; Penn'a 5's 91¾; Reading 60; Morris Canal 68; Long Island 42¼; Penn'a R. R. 79½; Gold 150½; Exchange on N. Y., par.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active, and buyers seem to be holding off for lower figures, whilst holders do not seem disposed to give any, hence the demand for the business articles was only moderate. The weather was quite pleasant, whilst the business on the wharf was animated. Our rivers continue to recede slowly, with, however, sufficient water for medium sized boats to carry out full cargoes. The steamer Nevada, Capt. Brickell, leaves to-day for St. Louis, with a large trip. The new steamer Benton, Capt. Rea, will load for Missouri river and the gold mines, and will go through direct. A fine change for persons going that way. The punctual steamer Minerva, will leave for Wheeling to-day. The packet Paragon will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow. Quite a number of steamers are due, and may be found at the landing. Among the sales we note the following:

HAY—Prices have materially declined. The receipts are largely increasing. At the scales, yesterday, 21 loads were disposed of at $30@35 per ton, being the lowest figures we have reported for some time.

FLOUR—The market was inactive. The sales made were only on a limited scale, principally for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large, but is sufficiently ample for all present purposes. The largest portion that arrived by the river goes east by rail. The roads for some time past were in such condition that wagon flour was prevented from reaching market. Among the sales were as follows: 150 bbls from store, at Extra, $6 50; Extra Family, $7 00@7 50; 120 bbls do at $7 40. Inferior grades were not inquired for.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good local demand. The market contains a fair supply, whilst the sales in lots of 2,000@3,000 lbs were regular. We note sales as follows: S C Hams—Sales of 12,000 lbs at 14½c. Shoulders—sales of 10,000 lbs at 9¾c; some dealers were asking 10c. We hear of sales above what we have noted. Sides—Sales of 5,000 lbs at 11¾c. Plain hams were held at 12¾@13c.

BULK MEAT—The market was firm, with an active inquiry. Prices were too unsettled to quote.

CHEESE—Market active. We note sales of 200 boxes W R at 14¼c; 50 boxes Goshen at 15c.

FISH.—The market remained firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. Sales of 50 bbls No. 3 Mackerel, large, at $12; and half bbls at the usual advance. Sales of medium half bbls at $4 75.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand was active for both kinds. Sales of 100 bush Apples at $2 25 ₮ bush; Sales of 100 bush Peaches at $5 50.

GRAIN—The market was dull. The fact is dealers were not anxious to purchase at the present asking rates, whilst holders did not seem inclined to give way. The receipts are increasing. We omit quotations.

GROCERIES.—The market was very firm, but prices were too unsettled to quote correctly.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

The market yesterday exhibited more firmness, though prices exhibited but little change. The water in the Allegheny being closed no doubt was in a great measure the cause of the present feeling. The stock on hand is not large. The rates were as follows, viz:

Crude—Sales 1,000 bbls on wharf at 23c; 250 do at 23½c, including packages. 110 bbls were sold at 47° gravity, 45 gravity, although the ruling figure for Bulk was 18c. Sales 75 bbls light gravity at 17½c.

Refined—Was only in moderate request. Small sales only were reported, viz: 50 bbls Refined, Free at 47c; 57 do at 47c; 43 do at 47½c. Some dealers declined selling at these figures. Bonded was held at 37@39c, as per quality

Benzole—Demand limited. Sales 26 bbls at 16½c.

Residuum—But little enquired for. Sales 13 bbls at 4 0.

The following are the receipts of Crude per river, since our last:

J. Gallagher, 36 bbls	J. Wilkins, 51 bbls.
Glen Oil Co, 17 bbls	Venango Oil Co, 176 bbls.
Fleming & Bro 100 bbls	J Beckham, 50 bbls.
Capt. Byram, 56 bbls	Gallagher & Co, 108 bbls.
J. H. Haughey, 476 bbls	R. Ashworth, 75 bbls.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

FEBRUARY 11th, 1864.

Roe & Coe, 69 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
D L Miller, 159 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Speer & Needles, 111 bbls refined, 209 do crude, Philadelphia.
G W Walter, 100 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
H L Foster & Co, 158 bbls refined, Philada.
S Wilcox, 52 bbls refined, Boston.
Wells & Co, 160 bbls refined, 63 do Benzine, Philadelphia.
Speer & Needles, 100 bbls refined, Philada.
John A Caughy, 125 bbls refined, Pittsburgh.
Lockhart & Co, 19 bbls refined, Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1864.

The Petroleum market, both here and New York, was a little more active and firm, but no changes to note, and but few prime lots offering.

[By Telegraph]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

COTTON—Declined 1@1½c; sales of 350 bales at 81½c.

FLOUR—Heavy; sales of 18,000 bbls, at $6 30@6 50 for State; $7 25@7 50 for Ohio; $7 50@8 14 for Southern.

WHEAT—Quiet; sales 139,000 bush at $1 57@1 61 for Mil Club; $1 62 for choice Spring; $1 67@1 70 for Red.

CORN—Declining; sales of 1,000 bush.

PORK—Buoyant, at $22 80@22 75.

WHISKY—Firm at 80@88c; mostly 84¾@86c.

SUGAR—Steady at 12@13¾.

COFFEE—Coffee remains quiet.

MOLASSES—Firm at 56@74c.

NAVAL STORES—Heavy.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; Crude 31c; Refined 47½.

FREIGHTS—Dull; Flour 11@12c; wheat 3¼@4c.

Philadelphia Market,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—There is but little export demand in flour, and only 500 bbls were sold at $7@7 75 for Extra Family, and $8@9 for fancy. Receipts and stocks light.

RYE FLOUR is nominal at $6 25, and CORNMEAL at $5 50.

WHEAT—Market dull, and only 5,000 bush were sold at $1 65@1 68 for red, and $1 85@1 95 for white.

RYE—Small sales of rye at $1 30.

CORN is in steady request, and 2,000 bush yellow were sold at $1 12.

OATS in good request at 86c.

PETROLEUM—In petroleum there is a fair trade doing, with sales of Crude at 28c; 2,000 bbls Refined, in bond, at 44@46c, and sales of Free at 55@55c.

COFFEE—There is no change; sales of Rio at 34½c, Laguyra at 34¼c, and 150 bags Triage at 28½c.

SUGAR—Held firmly.

MOLASSES—Firm and steady.

PROVISIONS—Firm feeling but not very much doing.

WHISKY—Nominal at 90@92c; and drudge at 88c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—Steady at $7 for Howard Street, superfine.

WHEAT—Firm.

CORN—Dull at $1 13@1 15 for white.

WHISKY—Dull at 85@86c for Ohio.

COFFEE—Quiet.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON YARDS, Feb. 9.

Beef-cattle—The receipts of cattle for the week past have been unusually light, and the heavy demand from butchers, and on Government account has caused an advance of fully one cent ₮ lb over last week's quotations. Yesterday only 327 head of fresh cattle were received. This light amount gave the advantage to drovers, and they were not slow in advancing prices. Butchers bought nearly all the cattle offered. Government contractors were unable to make any purchases owing to the slim receipts. Nothing remains unsold this evening. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	$3 00@3 50 Gross.
Fair	3 75@4 25 "
Extra	4 50@5 25 "
Prime	5 50 "

Hogs—The receipts are very light, with a good demand. Good pork-house hogs bring from 6¾@6¾c; extra butcher hogs sell from 7@7¼c.

Sheep have advanced since our last. To-day, sheep weighing a fraction under 100 lbs brought $6 50 ₮ 100 lbs. R. F. ENYART, Weigher.

TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, of Cincinnati, will take approved

HULL RISKS,

at equitable rates, and will issue POLICIES upon the same, either in the form adopted by the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, or the form used by the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies, at the option of the parties desiring the insurance.

W. C. MANN, President of the Magnolia Insurance Co.
W. P. HULBURT, President of the Buckeye State Insurance Co.
M. L. HARRESON, President of the Commercial Insurance Co.
STEPHEN MORSE, President of the American Insurance Co.
HENRY MORTON, President of the Ohio Central Insurance Co.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11, 1863.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the House, Mr. Bigham presented a petition and read in place a bill to fix the standard weight of grapes at fourty-four pounds.

The political discussion on the resolutions noticed in yesterday's paper still continued until the hour of adjournment.

Gov. Curtin.

Gov. Curtin has not returned from Washington. H.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The Lieutenant Generalship.

The bill creating the rank of Lieutenant Generalship was up in the Senate to-day, and a lengthy and interesting debate was had on it.

The proposition of the Military Committee to strike out the House proposition recommending the President to select Gen. Grant, did not seem to meet with much favor; nearly every Senator declared that General Grant was entitled to the position even if Congress did not tell the President so, and they thought that it would make little or no difference in any event.

Mr. Trumbull stated that he favored the bill principally because it would place some one else in command of the armies, for which he thought a great necessity existed.

No decisive vote was taken, though that portion of the House bill which made the Lieutenant-General the Commander-in-Chief, was stricken out, the Senate being of the opinion that it was verbiage, for the ranking General would necessarily be commander of the army.

The Conscription Bill.

The House had a long and tedious session on the Conscription bill, the Border State men, as usual, having their daily wrangle about slavery. The only important amendment to the bill was one proposed by Winter Davis, relative to the volunteer enlistment of slaves, which was adopted. It proposes that the Secretary of War appoint a Commissioner in each of the Slave Ststes represented in this Congress, charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each loyal owner of any slave who may volunteer in the service of the United States, to be paid out of the commutation money on such master freeing his slave.

Important Military Bill.

The House military committee have a very important bill which they will report in a few days. If it becomes a law it legislates McClellan, Fremont and other Major and Brigadier Generals without command out of the service. It sets out with the declaration that it appears that many General officers are and have been either entirely unemployed or not on duty corresponding with their rank, thus holding commissions and drawing pay without service and standing in the way of the promotion of certain officers.

It then provides that all major generals and brigadier generals who, on the 15th of March next, shall not be in the performance of service and for three months continuously next prior to that date shall be dropped from the roll of the army, and all pay shall cease, and the vacancies filled by appointment or promotion; but this is not to affect officers absent on account of wounds, or in consequence of being prisoners of war or on parole; and major generals or brigadier generals appointed under the act of 1861, so dropped from the rolls, shall not be discharged, but remitted to his former position as a staff or line officer in the regular army.

Loss of Clothing at Chattanooga.

By late information from Chattanooga, we learn that the loss of clothing, occasioned by the burning of the store house at Chattanooga last week, was fifty-three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Transportation from Chattanooga.

Three steamers are running between Chattanooga and London, and a train of cars leaves Chattanooga for London.

Lieutenant Censured.

On the 12th instant, Second Lieutenant Thomas Stewart, of the 2d Pennsylvania artillery, was tried by court martial for absence without leave, and censured. A.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

Evacuation of Richmond.

The Montgomery, Alabama, *Daily Mail* somewhat substantiates the rumors of an evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit. There is a movement on foot which will create more consternation at Richmond than anything that has occurred during the war. Columbia, S. C., is the reported capital.

The N. Y. Herald and the Presidency.

The N. Y. *Herald* of to-day has an editorial entitled "extraordinary excitement about the Presidency," and goes on to say that Gen. Fremont thinks as it (the *Herald*) does; that he favors the introduction into the Constitution of an amendment for the abolition of slavery, and that the negro question should now be finally settled in that way. It also goes on to say that Gen. Fremont is opposed to conscription acts, and favors raising troops by the volunteer system. The *Herald* says these two points will be important ones in the coming canvass, and seems to think that anybody that does think that way stands a slim chance in the coming camp

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Money Market.

There was considerable business transacted in money yesterday, the banks receiving large-ly, and paying out liberally to short paper, at 7 to 9 p cent. Exchange buying at par, and selling at 1-10@¼ p cent. In local Stocks we have no change to note; they have an upward tendency, and holders are firm. We quote sales as follows:

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 66
Exchange Bank		50	68
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk		50	55¾
Mechanics' Bank		50	62
Allegheny Bank		50	54¾
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank		50	63¾
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	5½½
Western Insurance Co		42	53½
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mong. Insurance Co		32	33
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds		1,000	730
Alleghny County do. do		1,000	750
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9¼
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	29¾
Peoples' Insurance Co		25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	84

—The additional regulations of trade, as published at length in our advertising columns, will have the effect of giving vigor and buoyancy to commercial transactions in this city, surpassing that of any other one circumstance since the war commenced. The opening of the door to trade with Missouri and Western Virginia, and the loyal portions of other revolting States in the Mississippi Valley, will afford a market for vast amounts of Pittsburgh products and manufactures; which must return us vastly increased money receipts. The sections so long interdicted from the facilities of trade, are comparatively exhausted of those articles usually shipped from this section, and will demand increased supplies. This will tend to ease the money market to a marked extent soon.

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

Gold closed at 159¾. Stocks have declined.

N. Y. Central	133	Erie	112
Hudson	143	Mich. Central	134
Mich. Southern	93½	Illinois Central	129
Pittsburgh		Toledo	134
Rock Island	119	North Western	51
Ft. Wayne	88	Wabash	61
Canton	49	Cumberland	57
Harlem	103½	Reading	119

—NEW COUNTERFEITS.—A counterfeit bill on the Bank of Gettysburg has just been issued. It is of the denomination of twenty dollars. It is so well executed that the best judges are apt to be taken in by it, the vignette being pasted on the centre of the note. The signatures on the counterfeits are W. G. McPherson, Cashier, and R. Smith, President, dated 1865; while the genuine are signed by G. Shope, President, and T. D. Carsen, Cashier.

A new counterfeit on the Stroudsburg Bank of the denomination of two dollars has appeared. We have not received a description of this note, and two dollar bills on that bank, for the present, had better bt refused.

—PHILADELPHIA.—The Stock Market on the 9th was active and buoyant, the whole list of fancies sympathizing in the speculative excitement. The sales sum up $35,000 loans, and 35,149 shares. Governments were in rather better demand. The 5-20 6's were sold at $104, and all offered at that rate found ready purchasers. The Coupon 6's; 1881, closed at 107@107½, and the 7-30 notes at 107@108; Pennsylvania 5's sold at 91½, a decline of ¼; City 6's, new, sold at 105, an advance of ½, and the old closed at 103¾@102; Camden and Amboy mortgage 6's, 1889, sold at 105, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad, second mortgage, at 107, and Reading 6's, 1870, at 106, both same as last report.

Railroad shares were more active, the spirit of speculation extending to these as well as the low priced fancies. North Pennsylvania fluctuated between 35¾ and 37½; Philadelphia and Erie closed at 37½; Pennsylvania was very strong, closing at 78 bid, an advance of 2¾, the rise being based on rumors of a scrip dividend of 20 per cent; Camden and Amboy sold at 157, an advance of ¾; Little Schuylkill at 48¾, an advance of ¾; Beaver Meadow at 78, no change, and Minehill at 61, an advance of ¼; Reading was also active and strong, selling quite freely at 60, standing at the close, however, at 59¾@59¾, with sales of 7700 shares.

—A committee representing the N. York city banks, is now at Albany, endeavoring to procure such modification of the general law of the State as will avert a conflict between the new and old system. The new banks have the advantage of the use of the public deposits, and that of having their notes a legal tender between the Government and the people. The old banks have the advantage of having grown regularly into the business of the country, and now desire to have the tax modified, and to have the right of securing their notes entirely on United States stocks.

—RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following are the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for the month of January:

	1864.	1863.	
Pass'ng's	$443,850 47	$27,889 71	$7,850 76—Inc
Freight	58,752 59	38,283 59	20,489 00—Inc
Express	1,411 67	1,197 44	214 23—Inc
Mail	2,033 33	2,033 33	
Miscel	75 00	177 12	102 12—Dec
Total	$98,123 06	$69,691 19	
Total increase			$28,431 87
Total decrease			102 12

The following are the earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the week ending February 7th, 1864:

	1864.	1863.	
Passenger	$11,813 25	$10,130 11	
Freight	17,688 68	17,089 71	
Sundries	1,194 34	1,011 01	
Total	$30,076 27	$28,210 83	
Increase in 1861		$1,865 44	

—The following Army Contracts were given out in Philadelphia on Tuesday last:—Horstmann Bros. & Co., 25,000 yards 1-6 inch scarlet worsted lace, $1 75 per gross; 25,000 yards ¼ inch sky blue do, $1 75 per gross; 64 pieces red bunting, $11; 114 pieces blue bunting, $11. Evans & Hascall, 75 pieces blue bunting, $10 24; 150 pieces red bunting, $10 24. H. Wilson, 54 pieces red bunting, $9. C. B. Mount, 2,000 yards ¼ bleached muslin, 32 cents. M. C. Ludlow, 3,000 woolen blankets, 73 cents. Cork & Sneedler, iron bands and clasps for baling goods, 6½ feet, with buckle complete, at 12½ cents cash; do 7½ feet wide, at 13½ cents; do 9½ feet wide, at 15½ cents.

—The sales in Philadelphia, yesterday, sum up 862,000 loans and $55,730 shares.

—Investment stocks and bonds of all kinds were steady, with hardly a fraction change in any instance. The sales were, United States Five-twenty 6's at 104; Pennsylvania 5's at 91½; City 6's, old, at 101½; North Pennsylvania 6's at 96; Schuylkill Navigation 6's, 1882, at 88, and those of 1872 at 100.

In Railroad shares the higher priced were comparatively quiet, but the others were all in good demand. Large sales of Philadelphia and Erie were made at 36@38¾; Catawissa, common, fluctuated between 25@26, and the preferred between 43@44; the most buoyant among them was North Pennsylvania, which sold as high as 38¾, the movement being based upon a bill which the "bulls" say is to pass the Legislature, and which is said to be of great advantage to the road; Minehill sold at 60¾, an advance of ¼, and Reading, which has for some time been neglected, was again on the move, about 11,400 shares changing hands, and closing at 59¾.

—THE NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS OF NEW YORK.—CAUCUS AT ALBANY.—The deleation from New York Banks in conference with the representatives of several banks of Albany, with the Bank Superintendent were before the Joint Committee on Banks, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Coe, the Chairman of the New York deleation, opened the ball, showing the injury that the National Banks were doing to the State banks; that the advantage given the National Banks, in relief from taxation, &c., would drive State Banks out of existence, unless they had protection.

Mr. Martin, of Albany, followed in a speech of considerable bitterness against Secretary Chase's system, and held that it was necessary that the State banks should be put on the same footing with the National Banks as regards taxation. This idea, however, was at once condemned by the Committee as a project not to be sustained for a moment.

The President of the Manhattan Bank of New York, followed in denunciation of the attempt to force upon the country the system of Mr. Chase, to the ruin of the finances of the country.

Mr. Stout, of New York, was quite severe on Mr. Chase and considered that the safety of the finances of the country depended upon the State banks; that the system of Mr Chase did very well for the West, where they had no well secured banking system; but the attempt to force it upon the people here would not only be dangerous, but in the end ruinous, and intimated that it would force a war of sections; that no sooner was this rebellion over than we should have a financial revolution throughout the North.

Mr. Olcott, of Albany, was also very severe on Mr. Chase and his plans, looking upon them in the light of trying to force bankruptcy.

Erastus Corning believed to be a grand political scheme, intended by the originator to be used to ride into power upon.

All of the speakers urged State protection, showing that the banks of New York held some twenty-four millions of bullion, which they could sell at an enormous profit, but kept it as a balance wheel, whilst the National Banks were not called upon to keep specie to redeem their notes, and had nothing to fall back upon.

One of the speakers explained how a bankrupt merchant could go to Mr. Chase and could manage to start a bank without any capital, and yet in these banks are to be deposited the funds of the nation. If one of these banks failed, however small and insignificant, it would create such distrust that all would have to go.

All of the bank men declared that they should have protection from the State, but none of them appeared to know what was necessary to be done, or what measures should be adopted. Speaker Alvord suggested the idea of licensing the banks, national as well as State. Others suggested taxing the stockholders instead of the capital of the bank. The consultation finally broke up, with the understanding that the bank officials should consult together and meet the committee again to-morrow. It is said it will probably result in seeking the services of eminent counsel and the presentation of some plan to enable the State banks to resist the encroachments of the National Banks. The fact that the National Banks are held to such strict rules, and escape taxation to a certain extent, renders banking under that system less expensive and more profitable.

—In New York, on Thursday, gold upon the street was strong at 159¾ in the morning, and did not very essentially change during the day, from 159¾@159¾. Stocks early in the day were active and firm at last night's advance. Free sales were made to realize profits, but for every seller there was a new and confident buyer. At the Stock Exchange, Governments were strong, and 5-20s higher, selling at 104½. For August 7-30s, 108¼@109 is the rate. Border-State stocks are quoted higher, with only moderate sales: Missouri 6s, 68¼@69; Canton Co. rose to 41@41¼; Del. and Hudson, 174.

—At Indianapolis, on Wednesday, all the features of the Money Market were about the same as on the preceding week. Gold was held at 50 per cent., and Silver 40 per cent premium. Not much doing in either. Exchange is firm at par buying and ⅛ premium selling. Money is held at ten per cent. Orders on Washington 2 per cent. discount. Eastern currency, ½c dis.

(Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Eebruary 11, 1864.

The new Stock Yards have been opened for business during the past week, and although matters have not yet been properly arranged, the great advantages and superior facilities offered are plainly perceptible. We paid the yards a hurried visit and were astonished and delighted with the splendid accomodations and ample arrangements for both "man and beast." Among the sales were the following:

CATTLE—The offerings were large and buyers plenty. Cattle generally that is of good quality commanded good prices. The receipts in one day footed up to 250 car loads, and by rext week we expect to furnish an ample report. A few head of extra sold at good figures.

Hogs were not so plenty, prices generally ruling pretty high. During the two days, however, the receipts were begining to increase. The number offering was generally of the best description. The sales will be found below.

SHEEP were scarce, that is the number offered for sale in this market. The shipments East were large. The sales were barely worthy of mention.

SALE OF CATTLE PER CWT.

William Rice & Co. sold 66 head at $2 50,
William Rice a Co. sold 2 head, extra, at 6 25,
William Rice & Co. sold 13 head, extra, at 6 00
J H. Thompson sold 20 head at 6 00,
Holmes & Pfeiffer sold 17 head at 4 80,
James Myers & Bro. sold 100 head at 4 99@6 00,
Ripple & Sheeler sold 50 head, to be delivered in Baltimore, at 6 00,

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co sold 293 head (still) at $7 50.
" " sold 300 head (still) at $7 62.
" " sold 180 at $7 80.
" " bought 144 (extra) at $8 50.
" " bought 330 (extra) at $8.
Ripple & Sheeler sold 219 at $7 50.
Holmes & Co sold 130 (extra) at $8 50.
J Rinedollar sold 307 at $7 62.
J W Rice & Co bought 360 at $7 40.
J B Huff sold 180 at $7 80.
" sold 59 at $7.
Holmes & Pfeiffer sold 367 at $7 60.
Holmes & Pfeiffer sold 144 (extra) at $8 00.
Holmes & Pfeiffer sold 323 (good) at $8 00.

SHEEP.—There was nothing done worthy of special notice. The principal portion of the receipts were shipped East. The current rates were $5 00@6 50 per cwt. One lot owned by J. Partridge, of 180 head, was disposed of at $5 per cwt. Several car-loads came in on Wednesday, for which $6 50 per cwt was demanded. They were forwarded East.

New York Cattle Market.

TRIBUNE REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864.

	Sheep and				
Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
4,262	143	388	11,152	5,377	21,302

These were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.
At Allerton's, 44th street	3,566	46	280
At Browning's, 6th st	206	31	25
At O'Brien's, 6th st	57	45	52
At Chanberlin's, Robinson street	28	21	31
At Bergen	325	.....	.....
Sent from the cars direct to butchers	50	.....	.....

	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
At Allerton's, 44th st	200	5,377
At Browning's, 6th st	3,279	.....
Pt O'Brien's, 6th st	1,825	.....
At Chanaberlin's, Robinson st	5,278	.....
At Bergen	.....	.....
Sent direct from cars to butchers	350	.....

Average weekly receipts last year: Beeves, 5,079; Cows, 125; Veals, 657; Sheep and Lambs, 8,967; Swine, 21,185; Total, 37,062.

Receipts last week: Beeves, 5,209; Cows, 163; Veals, 369; Lambs and Sheep, 11,979; Swine, 15,796; Total, 36,512.

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of the meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 3 cwt., at 10c per pound amounts to $80.

	Cents per pound,
Prize, or extra Holiday Beef	14@15
The next very best on sale to-day	13@13½
That generally rated first quality	11@13½
Medium or good, fair quality	10@10½
That of ordinary, thin steers, oxen, cows	9@9½
Inferior or lower grade of cattle	9@—
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	11@—
Extreme range of prices from	9@15
The most of the sales are from	10@13

WHERE THE CATTLE WERE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New York	254	Illinois	1396
Ohio	573	Iowa	223
Michigan	352	Kentucky	335
Indiana	297	Missouri	55
Pennsylvania	46	New Jersey	23

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 791; Hudson River Railroad, 1,527; Harlem Railroad, 1,058; New Jersey Central Railroad, 145; on foot, 45. About 3,000 were in the yards on Monday.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,152.

Quotations—The following reports of sales of Sheep and Lambs, by several of the sheep brokers, who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted ₰ lb, live weight; for Sheep, 7@8c; Lambs, 7½@8½c.

O'Brian & McGraw sold 1,836 head at an average of $6 59.

At Browning's—Robt. H. Hume sold 2,662 at $6 94 av.

Wm. D. Bellis refuses to report his sales, because his reports of the previous week have been quoted, by his own figures, at lower averages than other brokers. We are sorry that he did not get full prices, but cannot help it.

DEATH OF AN OLD DROVER.

Edward Williams, a well-known drover, and one esteemed by all who knew him, fell dead in the cattle-market at Baltimore last Thursday. He was 51 years of age, in the full vigor of health, and had no premonition of the sudden stroke that closed his active career.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 4,381; Erie Railroad, —; New Jersey Central Railroad, 1,046—total, 5,377.

QUOTATIONS.

George W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of hogs this week:

Western corn fed Hogs ₰ lb...7¾@8¼c 10¼@10¾c
Distillery fed Hogs ₰ lb...7½@8¼c 9¾@10½c
Stock Hogs ₰ lb...—c —c.

From the date of our last report, there was a slight improvement in the market up to Saturday, when good Hogs sold for 8¼c ₰ lb, and those not good at 8c, the supply having been all the time below the wants of the trade, and the weather though warm for the season, very favorable, particularly for those cutting for the English market. Western dressed hogs arrive every day in large quantities, and since the warm weather has continued so long, not in very good order. Nearly 14,000 carcases were exported for the last week in January, and probably this week will foot up as many more. The receipts of live Hogs are less in number, and of lighter weight than last year at this time. The receipts on Monday were light, and quality only so-so, but they sold readily at 8¼c ₰ lb, gross. Messrs. Williams & Asbury, commission dealers in Live Hogs, who have been a long time in the business, promise to furnish us weekly with reliable information. They say to-day:

The weather has been propitious for the trade, and the feeling sanguine in regard to the future, our only drawback being the large amount of western dressed hogs that have been thrown on the market, the arrivals since last Tuesday amounting to 29,882. We can only give a nominal quotation this morning, as nothing has arrived, and consequently nothing on sale. Six D. Ds arrived yesterday, and sold at about the following range of prices:

Choice even and heavy prime lots, weighing from 220 to 250 and up, nominal, at 8¼c; prime hogs, weighing from 100 to 220, at 8¼@8½c; ordinary and medium, same weights, at 8@8¼c; prime light, weighing from 140 to 180, at 8@8¼c; ordinary light and scallawags, at 7½@8¼c; still hogs, none on the market.

The arrivals for the week amount to 5,377. The arrivals same week last year amounted to 21,271.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

We have no change to note in the Cincinnati tobacco market to-day. The receipts continue fair, and the demand is good.

The sales to-day were as follows:

Sales at Bodman's warehouse: 24 hhds, viz: 18 hhds old Mason county leaf, lugs and trash, 2 at $8 50, 1 at $9, 1 at $9 50, 1 at $10, 1 at $10 75, 1 at $12 75, 2 at $14, 1 at $13 25, 1 at $13 50, 2 at $13 75, 2 at $14, 1 at $17, 1 at $17 75, 1 at $23; 3 hhds Virginia lugs and leaf: 1 at $10, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $28; 3 hhds new Kentucky trash: 1 at $5 25, 1 at $5 75, 1 at $6 50; 12 cases new Ohio seed leaf ranging from $5 to $15 75; 40 cases old Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers, ranging from $11 to $35 75.

Sales Morris & Chalfant's warehouse, 42 hhds, viz: 29 hhds new Owen county, Kentucky, leaf, lugs and trash: 10 at $5@5 90, 5 at 6@6 75, 3 at 7@7 50, 2 at 8@8 75, 4 at 9@9 50, 2 at 10@10 25, 1 at 12 75, 1 at 13 50, 1 at 16. 10 hhds of old Southern Kentucky, viz: 4 at $10@10 75, 2 at 11 25@11 75, 1 at 12, 1 at 13, 1 at 15 75, 1 at 16 25. 3 hhds of old Mason county lugs, viz: 1 at 12 25, 1 at 14 75, 1 at 18.

Sale of Wool in Winnebago County, Ill

We reported several weeks since a large sale of Wool by one of our well known farmers, and we see the item is taking a wide circuit among the newspapers. We now have another wool item. Mr. L. W. Owen, of the town of Owen, in this county, sold on the 1st of February 479 fleeces of wool, weighing 2,901 lbs, at 76 cents a pound, amounting to $1,326 94. The average amount per fleece was $3 19. The price per pound is the largest we have heard of being paid in this section this season, which is only a just indication of Mr. Owen's uniform nicety, of preparing everything he has for market. His farm is noted in all this section for its neatness, and for the skill and scientific attention given to the details of farming. As a result, Mr. Owen seldom over falls of good crops, and commands for them the highest prices.—*Rockford Register.*

Cincinnati Coal Market.

About 50,000 bushels Youghiogheny were received during the week, and sold at 25c per bush afloat, a portion of which was for points on the river below. A fair amount of Pomeroy and Hanford City has been received and sold at 23@24c afloat. The retail rates are 30@35c per bush, delivered.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils—There is a moderate business doing in Sperm, Whale, and Lard oil, without change in rates. Linseed has advanced, and sales are reported at $1,50@1,52, at which rate the market is active. Of Petroleum further sales and resales of 8500 bbls refined oil are reported at 45@47c, mostly at 45½c for shipment. Free oil is quoted at 52@53c, and crude at 28@29c without much doing.

Cincinnati Metal Market.

Iron—There has been a good demand for hot-blast Pig all the week, but no advance was established. We quote at $58 per ton. Cold-blast is in light supply, and it is held firmly at $65, but there is scarcely any demand for it. Bar Iron is firm at 6c for common, and 7@7½c for charcoal. Horse shoes are firm at the advance reported last week. We quote Sheenberger's extra 9¾@10c, net.

Providence Market.

Wool—Market dull; the sales for the week have been 18,000 lbs fleece at 77½@85c; 10,500 lbs pulled at 75@82½c.

Printing Cloths—Since our last report the market has been quiet, and although the tendency in the early part of the week was toward a decline, yet the rapid advance of cotton on Wednesday caused holders to withdraw all lots offering, and the market closes firm at quotations of our last report. Sales of 13,000 pieces on private terms.

Wheat in Milwaukee.

The morning sales opened at $1 11 and $1 18¾ @1 19¾ for No. 2 and 1 in store, sales amounting to 30,000 bushels.

On 'Change buyers and sellers were apart in their views ¼c, and nothing was done till near the close, when 2 cars and 2,000 bus No. 1 were sold for cash; 1 car and 1,000 bus No. 2 at $1 11; 2,000 bus do $1 11½, and 10,000 bus No. 1 at buyers' option all the month at $1 20½ were disposed of.

The market closed quiet at $1 11¼@1 18¾ for the two grades.

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Iron—There is a very active demand for Pig metal, and prices continue firm and advancing, with large sales at fully former rates, including 4,500 tons, mostly anthracite No. 1 at $46 cash, now held at $50, and 2,000 tons Glendon Forge at $44, cash, delivered here. Scotch pig is scarce and worth $50 per ton; blooms and boiler plates are scarce and high. For manufactured iron the demand is very large; and most of the mills refuse to take orders except at a further advance, being fully supplied for some time to come.

Lead is scarce and firm, and the only sale we hear of is 70 tons Spanish at 10½@10¾ lbs, cash, to come from another market.

New York Hop Market.

The market has been very active for all kinds free from mould, which are not plenty; the stock of really prime and choice grades is so very small that it is now difficult to execute orders, as the few are held very firmly and generally above current rates; the sales aggregate about 1,500 bales, half for export, at 27@30c for common to fair, 31@33c for prime, and 34@35c for choice. For the crop of 1862 there is much more inquiry, as the scarcity of good new is now felt by consumers, who are directing attention to these; the great bulk of the stock, however, is in few hands, and are held for much higher prices than those now current, otherwise the transactions would have been larger; about 250 bales have been taken in lots for home use at 31@33c cash, as to quality.

Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

Most of the tobacco received has been new and damp, and, of course, prices have been much below those paid for the old crop, but nevertheless high for the quality. Toward the last of the week there was a material increase in the receipts, and with large offerings to-day there was a decline from previous prices of $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. Sales of the week 120 hhds, at $3 00 for stems, $6 30 to $11 20 for sappy to fair Planter's lugs, $10 to $19 70 for common and medium leaf, $18 80 to $23 50 for medium manufacturing, and $30 25 for good manufacturing. Also, 3 casks at $6@6 50, and 100 boxes at $3 to $30 per 100 lbs. Bids on 18 hhds rejected. Receipts, 112 hhds, 101 boxes, and 20 pkgs.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	N. Y.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Feb. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New York	Liverpool.
America	Jan. 26	Hamburg	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 5	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New York	Nicaragua

Ship Building at Gloucester.

Mr. Charles E. Williams, ship builder at Gloucester, launched the other day a fine 350 ton brig called the Charles V. Williams. He has another to match her upon the stocks.

RIVER MATTERS.

THE steamer Melnotte has 348 bales of cotton destined for Pittsburgh.

The steamers Cricket No. 3, James Watson, Miami, White Rose and J. R. Gilmore were advertised to leave Cincinnati on Wednesday.

THE splendid passenger steamer Nevada, Capt. D. E. Brickell, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on this day. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. We have often been indebted to Capt. McCosh, who presides in the office, for attentions to this office.

EVANSVILLE.

Among the on dits upon the streets was one that there was to be a change of proprietorship in the packet line hence to Cairo—that Capt. Dexter was to leave the line entirely and take the Superior out with him, that the other parties of the company are to keep the Armada and Charley Bowen, and that the Armada and Gen. Anderson were to divide time and carry the mail. In confirmation of all this, the Armada went out by herself on Saturday—the Charley Bowen dropped below the landing, where she now lies, and the Gen. Anderson lies over till Monday, and goes out on that day. We think there is something in it.

CAIRO.

The Liberty had 200 bales of cotton, and the Marcella had 17 bales for Cairo. The Empire City brought out freight left on shore, and filled out here. The Swan, Iatan and Glasgow were deep, and wanted nothing more. The Armenia has 100 tuns of iron, 1,000 brooms, and a full load of other freight. The Gondola and Belmont had fine trips. The Nannie Byers and Bertram were both light. The Belle Memphis, Tycoon, Forsyth and Silver Wave were fully laden. The Rob Roy had two barges in tow, laden with produce. The Friend had very little freight. The Cuarmer was as deep as she could swim. The Atlantic had 500 hhds sugar, 400 bbls molasses, and 200 cords wood. The Baker was seized at Paducah by the military authorities with 900 bales of cotton.

ST. LOUIS.

The new Constitution, formerly the old City of Memphis, gallantly sailed up to the wharf from the docks. She is one of the finest looking steamers afloat, having been entirely rebuilt at a cost of some 35,000, and she is reported to be valued now at $90,000. This steamer carries 2,000 tons or thereby, and draws only four feet light. She will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. Capt. John A. Dubie commands, and Captain Joseph Widen has charge of the office, assisted by Mr. John Clemens, jr.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.]

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Kirkpatrick & Co, 34 bags clover seed; Moir & Davidson, 1 box hardware; A F Richardson, 4 cars lumber; C P Shepherd, 1 car-load corn; W P Townsend and Co, 19 casks rivets, 1 keg do, 3 casks wine, 1 cask and 7 kegs rivets; H Gwiz & Co, 16 bales twine, 18 spools yarn; Markle & Co, 1 box old papers, 11 sacks rags; Lewis Frank, 25 sks rags, 1 sack tea lead; G W Humbert, 1 bbl pork; Lindsey & Telford, 5 doz brooms; J Shultz, 1 bx mdse; Chas B Leech, 100 bbls flour; Springer Harbaugh & Co, 78 dry hides, 1 bbl sundries; Little & Trimble, 122 sacks clover seed; J Myers, 2 kegs apple-butter; Trimbell and Hand, sugar, Connellsville Railroad, bill sundries; A V R R, load sundries; J S Leggett & Co, 148 bags wheat; E Shaff, 1 car load staves; D Wallace, 276 bags wheat; Leggett & Co, 296 bags wheat; Hickok & Co, 128 sacks wheat; L Loughen, 1 car lumber; W H Kirkpatrick, 200 barrels flour; Markle & Co, 1 sack paper, 1 sack rags; Leggett & Co, 653 bags wheat; J Rhodes, 28 bgs oats, Reynolds & Townsend, 1 car pig metal; Reshaw, 164 sks barley; Rea & Kell, 160 sks middlings, 30 sks bran, bulk bran; R C Loomis, 3 cars pigs metal, John McCan, 2 carts; James Gardner 100 bbls flour; J McCully & Co, 100 bbls flour; Shumaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; G L Kroh, 57 bbls pearls, Joshua Rhodes, 190 bgs barley; J Dorrington & Co, 250 sacks of oats; D Wallace, 140 bags wheat and barley; Sharp & King, 140 sacks of barley T B Young & Co, 1 car load lumber; W Mackeon, 14 empty barrels; S Ewart & Co, 15 boxes soap; McClurkin, Heron & Co, 25 boxes candles; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; C Goetzinger, 50 dry kips, 151 dry hides; W P Weyman, 1 box tinsdes; Bruner & McKeeay, 32 empty ale barrels; Harbaugh & Co, 9 sacks wool; Jno McFarland, 2 barrels butter, 1 box do, 1 barrel eggs, 1 box do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—J Dravo, 5 bbls crackers; F G Walker, 30 bundls chairs; G W Wells, 4 bbls hams, 1 do lard; W H Hamilton, 40 bbls spirits; T A Evans, 94 do do; J Wood & Co, 11½ bbls old iron; Day & Co, 12 bbls shafts; Hitchcock & Co, 98 sks corn; Gillespie & Co, 7,000 feet lumber; A R Gregory & Co, 9,000 feet lumber; J H Bell & Co, 2 bales hay; J A Caughey, 32 bales hay; Gurkett & Co, 2 car lumber; A J Hagan, 3 sks corn, 69 do oats, 61 do corn, 99 bush corn in bbls, 112 sacks corn, 66 sks oats; J M Reynolds, 2 kgs apple butter, 10 bbls apples; Culp and Shepperd, 100 bbls flour; McCowan & Lockhart, 100 bbls flour; Fancett & Co, 6½ ale bbls; Thos Lemon, lot household goods; A W Richard, 18 rolls leather; P McKelvy, 1 car hay, 30 bales hay; H H Collins, 500 pcs pipe; J S Nobles, 60 sks wheat; B K & Co, 403 bbls; Stephens & Co, 1 box leather; Wm Anderson, 20 pkgs sundries; Singerson & Venox, 320 sks corn; Kennedy & Bro, 150 sacks wheat; A G Hagan, 272 sacks shorts; Simpson & Knox, 100 bbls flour; Watt & Wilson, 200 bbls flour; C B Leech, 100 bbls do; McElroy, 7 bales broom corn; R Robinson, 21 bxs tobacco,

Iron Exports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Spang & Co, 1 car iron; M & O Brickle, 188 bars and 105 bdls iron.

FINANCIAL.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ COLLECTIONS made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. se7

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Office: No. 63 Fourth street.
Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.
Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith, C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland, Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voeghtly.
no16:6m

GOLD, SILVER.
PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,
AND
PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by
Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. JAMES O'CONNOR. se7

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.
REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.
Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.
Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.
Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.
Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.
GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)
Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852 will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. R. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

LIQUORS.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,
(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)
Importers and dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,
se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

CONFECTIONERY.

P. REYMER,.....J. S. REYMER,.....H. D. REYMER.

REYMER & BROTHERS, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, Sugars, Fire Works, &c. Also, manufacturers of all varieties of fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams, Gum, Jelly and Liquorice Drops, Jellies, Syrups, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD street, above Fifth. Pittsburgh. se7

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN & FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
Book Binding, of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

TOBACC